

# DAILY REPORT

*China*

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INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY SEMINAR HELD IN BEIJING

OW251243 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 25 May (XINHUA)--China built 3,957 tunnels with a total length of 1,897 kilometers between 1950 and 1979 in constructing railway lines to mountainous and border regions, an international seminar on railways construction was told in Beijing. The conference, attended by delegates from Bangladesh, Burma, India, Iran, Malaysia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Thailand, is sponsored by the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific and the UN Development Program and arranged by the Chinese Ministry of Railways.

Tan Baoxian, chief engineer of the General Bureau of Capital Construction of the Chinese Ministry of Railways, said China now has more than 51,000 kilometers of track. Tunnels account for six percent of the 30,000 kilometers of new track laid in the last 30 years. Some of the tunnels were built in areas with complicated geological structures and subject to cave-ins and land slides. Half of China's railway tunnels are located in Shaanxi, Sichuan, Yunnan and Guizhou Provinces, the longest being seven kilometers.

Tan Baoxian said that in the past 30 years China had built more than 14,000 railway bridges with a total length of 1,000 kilometers. Before the People's Republic was founded in 1949, there was no railway bridge over the Yangtze, China's biggest river. Today there are four and another is under construction in Jiujiang City, Jiangxi Province. There are 13 railway bridges over the Yellow River, as against two before 1949. He said China is making great efforts to upgrade existing railways. More than 6,000 kilometers of line have been double-tracked, more than 5,000 kilometers equipped with automatic block equipment, more than 1,700 kilometers electrified and over 40 junctions either newly-built or expanded. This has greatly expanded China's railway carrying capacity. He said another 1,600 kilometers of track are being electrified and electrification programs are being drawn up for three more lines totalling 1,800 kilometers.

Other Chinese experts gave reports on bridges, tunnels, electrification and marshalling yards. Foreign delegates also presented reports on railways construction in their countries.

The seven-day discussion period of the conference ended yesterday when the delegates left Beijing for a study tour. They will visit the Nanjing Yangtze River bridge, a tunnel and a stone-arch bridge on the Chengdu-Kunming railway, the Jinshajiang bridge over the upper reaches of the Yangtze River, the Southwest Communications University and a railway research institute in Sichuan Province. They leave for home from Guangzhou on June 7.

BRIEFS

MACHINERY TRADE FAIR--Nanning, 19 May (XINHUA)--The Chinese machinery equipment trade fair closed in Nanning on 15 May. The trade fair was jointly sponsored by the machinery equipment import-export branch companies of Yunnan, Guizhou, Sichuan, Hunan and Guangxi Provinces and region. Businessmen who had discussions with the Chinese authorities regarding placing orders came from Japan, the United States, Britain, Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia, Pakistan, Australia, Canada, Mexico, Hong Kong, Macao and 14 other countries and regions. Since its opening on 10 March, contracts exceeding \$5.2 million have been signed. Major export products concluded at transactions include electric motors, measuring and cutting equipment, electric fans, milling equipment and milling material, electrical equipment, ball bearings, drill bits and others, totalling more than 30 varieties. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0818 GMT 19 May 81 OW]



REAGAN DECLARES NEED TO MAINTAIN STRENGTH

OW280747 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 May (XINHUA)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan declared in New York yesterday that the United States would negotiate with the Soviet Union on arms reduction only from a position of strength, according to reports from that city. Addressing 900 graduates of the West Point Military Academy near New York City, Reagan said the U.S. would enhance the prospects for peace by maintaining its defenses. "The search for peace must go on, but we have a better chance of finding it if we maintain our strength while we are searching," he stated.

"No nation that placed its faith in parchment or paper and gave up its protective hardware ever lasted long enough to write any pages in history," he observed. These remarks were believed to refer to the SALT II treaty signed between the U.S. and the Soviet Union in 1979, which has still not been ratified by the U.S. Senate and is viewed by Reagan as unacceptable.

But he also made it clear that going ahead with increased military spending did not mean the United States should not seek understandings with the Soviet Union and even mutual reduction of strategic weapons. He said he has asked Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger to form a task force to study "the entire military manpower question and make proposals" to increase the effectiveness of the volunteer forces of the country.

HAIG VIEWS SOVIET INTERVENTION IN THIRD WORLD

OW280117 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1448 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 26 May (XINHUA)--Washington news: U.S. Secretary of State Haig said on 24 May in his speech before the graduates of Fairfield University in Connecticut that Soviet intervention in the Third World has constituted threat to the security of the West. "We cannot ignore such a threat."

Haig said: Moscow has shown great interest in some of the countries which possess strategic resources and searoutes extremely vital to the economic interests and political independence of the Western world. He said: "When the Soviet Union takes advantage of a certain place for its strategic goal, it will no longer be a matter of local character but a strategic threat which jeopardizes our existence."

DEFENSE SECRETARY WEINBERGER ON SOVIET THREAT

OW280135 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1425 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 26 May (XINHUA)--Washington news: U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger said that the increase in Soviet military strength constitutes a most serious threat to the United States. Weinberger expressed this view in a speech before the faculty members of San Diego University on 24 May.

He said: The Soviets' "wholehearted strengthening of its military forces... is definitely not for defensive purposes." He pointed out: "It would be naive to think that the Soviets, after gaining obvious superiority, would not take fuller advantage of such superiority now." Weinberger said: Soviet national defense has far surpassed that of the United States in the past 10 years. We have reason to conjecture that the Soviet Union must have a certain purpose in doing this. He emphasized that if the United States wants to defend its searoutes and safeguard the sea passage for the Western world to acquire energy and strategic minerals, it is necessary to strengthen U.S. naval forces.

XINHUA REPORTS ON KING HUSAYN'S MOSCOW VISIT

## Husayn Banquet Speech

OW271646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 May (XINHUA)--The visiting Jordan King Husayn said yesterday that Jordan will resolutely fulfil its commitments on the struggle against Israel's colonization and occupation of Arab territories. At a banquet given in his honor here yesterday, King Husayn said that "The Palestinian issue has been the key factor for the security and peace of the people of the Arab and the Near East countries." He said Jordan will resolutely expose the Zionist scheme. Referring to the Lebanese situation, the king said, "We firmly support the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and we hold that talks should be held between the Lebanese themselves and between the Lebanese and the Palestinians."

Reiterating Jordan's determination to play its role in the Nonaligned Movement, the king said that the principles and objectives of the movement must not be "swayed by the attempts of a number of big powers to seek hegemony and to look after their own interests first and foremost."

King Husayn also expressed his support to the Persian Gulf countries in their just struggle to safeguard peace and security of the region and the Arab world with the joint assistance of the Arab countries. He made it clear that Jordan rejected outside interference and any attempt to establish hegemony in the region "no matter where the attempt might come from."

## Husayn-Brezhnev Talks

OW271655 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 May (XINHUA)--The two-day talks between the visiting Jordanian King Husayn and Brezhnev on the Near East situation and other international issues ended today, according to TASS. During the talks, the Soviet side expressed its support for the Syrian people against Israeli aggression, for the legitimate Lebanese Government and the pan-Arab peace-keeping force. It also stressed the importance of convening an international conference on the Near East issues. The report said that on the situation in the Gulf area, both sides are opposed to the presence of foreign military bases and the exercise of whatever outside intervention in the region.

GDR'S HONECKER MEETS WITH SUZUKI IN TOKYO

OW271653 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Tokyo, 27 May (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Chairman of the Council of State of Democratic Germany Erich Honecker had divergent views on a number of international problems during their talks here this afternoon. On the Polish problem, Suzuki said, "The Poles should be left alone to settle their own problems free of outside interference. An interference would develop into an important problem to world peace." Honecker said, "Though the Polish problem is a domestic matter, outside interference constitutes no basic problem for it. Poland is a member of the Warsaw Pact, and we would not look on with folded arms while that country meets with foreign menace."

On the Afghan problem, Honecker stated, "It can be settled politically by and large, but it is imperative to contact the present Afghan Government." With regard to this Suzuki said, "It is wrong to take the Soviet military intervention as a fait accompli."

Suzuki also said that the important task for Japanese-Soviet relations is to "build stable relations on the basis of genuine mutual understanding. Prospects for improvement of Japanese-Soviet relations are grim because of the existence of territorial disputes between the two countries, Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and other problems." Suzuki also told Honecker that the Japanese-U.S. relations are the foundation for Japanese diplomacy and Japan's policy is to help China in its peaceful construction.

Honecker arrived here yesterday afternoon. He is the first East German head of state to visit Japan since the two countries established diplomatic ties in 1973.

NPC'S WEI GUOQING MEETS DPRK ARMY ENSEMBLE

OW271258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 27 May (XINHUA)--Wei Guoqing, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, today met with leaders, conductors, and members of the Korean People's Army ensemble in the Great Hall of the People. Wei Guoqing, also director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, had a cordial talk with Senior Colonel Pak Kyu-tuk, leader of the ensemble and deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the KPA General Political Bureau. Pak Kyu-tuk introduced the Korean artists to the Chinese comrades as the Chinese applauded, thanking them for coming to perform for the Chinese people. Wei Guoqing praised the ensemble for its artistic accomplishment and sound political orientation.

Present were Liang Biye, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department, and Chen Xinren, vice minister of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. Also present were Chon Myong-su, Korean ambassador to China, and Senior Col Kim Pyong-ho, military attache of the Korean Embassy in Beijing.

PRC, MONGOLIA SIGN GOODS EXCHANGE PROTOCOL

OW220750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 21 May (XINHUA)--A goods-exchange protocol for 1981 between the People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of Mongolia was signed here today.

Zheng Yishan, head of the Chinese Government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, and N. Babuu, head of the Mongolian Government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, signed the protocol.



GUANGXI FARMLAND DESERTED UNDER VIETNAMESE FIRE

OW271055 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0730 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Nanning, 27 May (XINHUA)--According to a report by XINHUA reporter Jiang Fuchu, now is the busy season for agricultural production in southern China. With continuous harassment from Vietnamese artillery fire, peasants in areas along the Sino-Vietnamese border in Guangxi are unable to carry out normal farming activities. This reporter has seen much deserted farmland with ripe corn rotting on the ground. Rice paddies are full of shell holes, and weeds have completely covered the rice seedlings. From 5 to 25 May, the Vietnamese troops fired more than (?60) heavy artillery shells of all descriptions at the Xiashi commune in Ningming County, and made incursions and harassments on some 50 occasions, forcing our border inhabitants to evacuate to a safer inland zone. Even now it is impossible to transplant seedlings in this commune's 1,200 mu of paddy rice fields. There is no way to take care of the rice seedlings that have already been transplanted on some 3,000 mu of paddy rice fields. Because of Vietnamese artillery fire, more than 100 mu of corn, ripe and ready to be harvested, was left molding in the cornfield.

Within the last 20 days Vietnamese troops fired at the commune members working in the fields in Tansan commune in our Fangcheng multinationality autonomous county on 24 occasions; they fired over 60 rounds, killed 2 commune members, wounded 1 person, and prevented peasants from farming on 1,000 mu of good farmland. Some of the land in villages along the border in Shuikou commune of Longzhou County was sealed by the firepower of the Vietnamese troops, who also laid mines on some of the land. On 15 May commune members were working on a cornfield in Baiguo production team. They were fired upon by the Vietnamese troops and forced to run back to their own village to seek shelter. Five commune members were working in the fields in Nahe production team. Vietnamese special agents sneaked into Chinese territory and beat up people whenever they saw them. Four commune members were beaten to death. Even now it is impossible to farm the land in this commune near the border area; it has been deserted.

DK FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT CONDEMNS SRV PROPOSAL

OW261310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1259 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 26 May (XINHUA)--The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of Democratic Kampuchea in a statement on May 23 condemned the Vietnamese authorities for erecting obstacles to the convocation of the proposed international conference on Kampuchea. The statement, broadcast by Radio Democratic Kampuchea today, notes: "To convene an international conference on Kampuchea to fix the date for Vietnamese troops withdrawal from Kampuchea is an entirely correct and fair approach to the solution of the Kampuchean problem."

The statement says that at a time when ASEAN countries and the secretary general of the United Nations have agreed to hold the international conference next July in accordance with the resolution adopted at the 35th UN General Assembly session, the Vietnamese authorities in a letter to the UN secretary general renewed their proposal for convening a so-called regional conference in an attempt to obstruct and undermine the forthcoming international conference. The statement calls the "regional conference" a trick played by the Hanoi authorities whose aim is to cover up their aggression against Kampuchea, compel ASEAN countries to recognize the fait accompli of their occupation of Kampuchea and thus to legalize the Phnom Penh regime. The Democratic Kampuchean Government resolutely refutes this "proposal" of the Vietnamese authorities, it stresses.



The statement says: "The Government of Democratic Kampuchea supports the just stand of ASEAN countries and other peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and Mr. UN secretary general in maintaining the decision to hold the international conference on Kampuchea in line with resolution No 6 of the 35th UN session". "The Democratic Kampuchea Government is prepared to attend the conference."

XINHUA VIEWS DRY SEASON DEVELOPMENTS IN KAMPUCHEA

OW240729 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 24 May 81

["New Developments on Kampuchean Battlefields--by Correspondent Yang Mu"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Phnom Dang Raek, Democratic Kampuchea, 24 May (XINHUA)--Two striking features characterized the Kampuchean battlefields in the 1980-1981 dry season: the Democratic Kampuchean National Army drove most of the Vietnamese aggressors out of the old liberation base of Phnom Melai and at the same time created two new combat zones in the eastern front. One of the newly founded liberated areas extends from Theareabarivoat and Siem Boak in Stung Treng Province to Chhep District in Preah Vihear Province. It totals 8,400 square kilometres. The other one, 90 kilometres long and 50 kilometres wide, extends from Oddor Meanchey Province through Siem Reap Province down to the western part of Preah Vihear Province.

First of all, it indicates that the Vietnamese military deployment scheme has been thwarted. The Vietnamese authorities were unable to mobilize massive forces for mopping-up operations as they had done last year in the border regions adjacent to Thailand, because they would have to pull back large numbers of troops from the battlefronts there to defend their strategic transport lines--Highway 6, the Choam Khsan-Chhep-Theareabarivoat and other highways.

Secondly, it is convincing proof that the liberation areas of the Democratic Kampuchean forces have been comparatively consolidated and expanded. Now the liberated area in Phnom Melai and the two new ones have been linked together.

Thirdly, it has made it possible to set up a streamlined command system embracing the national army and local guerrillas in the three regions so as to coordinate their operations against the Vietnamese aggressors with greater ease.

During the rainy season which has just begun, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army, while continuing its offensives against the aggressors upon the crest of its past victories, has yet to tackle a number of problems before new victories are won. Although the liberated areas have been relatively consolidated and expanded, there are still some enemy strongholds within or surrounding the newly-founded liberated areas. It remains a hard work to take these strongholds in order to ensure the security of the liberated areas. Although the Vietnamese occupation troops have lost their initiative on some of the battlefields, they remain comparatively strong. The Democratic Kampuchean National Army has yet to fight a protracted war before driving the aggressors out of their country.

In the present rainy season, it seems fighting is getting more tense and fierce along transport lines. The fightings now going on in the Koh Kong-Phnom Kravanh and Highway 6 battlefronts have presented signs of such a trend.

Developments both in Kampuchea and abroad are getting increasingly favourable to Democratic Kampuchea as more and more people have repudiated Vietnam's allegation that "the situation in Kampuchea is irreversible."

THAI AIR FORCE CHIEF MEETS GENG BIAO; HOSTS BANQUET

## Meeting With Geng Biao

OW251908 Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 25 May (XINHUA)--Geng Biao, vice premier and minister of national defense, met with Air Chief Marshal Phaniang Kantarat, commander in chief of the Royal Thai Air Force, and his party in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. Geng Biao said that China and Thailand are friendly neighbors and there should be more exchanges between the two governments, the two peoples and the two armed forces. "This will help deepen mutual understanding and enhance friendship," he said. Phaniang Kantarat said he hoped that the air forces of the two countries would learn from each other and strengthen cooperation.

Present at the meeting were Air Marshal Janya Sakhontasap, chief controller, and Air Vice Marshal Tuantong Yodavudh, chief of the directorate of intelligence, of the Royal Thai Air Force, Thai Ambassador to China, Koson Sinthuanon, and Col. Wichian Sungpriwon, army attache of the Thai Embassy in Beijing. Also present were He Tingyi, deputy commander of the air force of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Ma Zhanmin, deputy chief of staff of the air force, and Chai Chengwen, director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defense.

Earlier today, Zhang Zhen, deputy chief of the PLA General Staff, met with and hosted a luncheon for Phaniang Kantarat and Mme Suranooch Kantarat and other Thai visitors.

## Banquet for Zhang Tingfa

OW251911 Beijing XINHUA in English 1850 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 25 May (XINHUA)--Air Chief Marshal Phaniang Kantarat, commander in chief of the Royal Thai Air Force, and Mme Suranooch Kantarat gave a farewell banquet at the Thai Embassy here this evening. Among the guests was Zhang Tingfa, commissar of the Air Force of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Proposing a toast at the banquet, the Thai air chief marshal said that his visit to China has contributed to strengthening relations between the air forces of the two countries. He said, "the growing friendship between Thailand and China is conducive to safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia. This peace and stability, however, is exposed to armed threat by a certain country which is stubbornly pursuing an expansionist policy." To deal with this situation of deliberate aggression in violation of the basic principles of peaceful co-existence, Air Chief Marshal Phaniang Kantarat said, countries anxious to see peace and freedom, China and Thailand included, must cooperate with each other to safeguard peace and freedom.

In his toast, Zhang Tingfa congratulated Phaniang Kantarat on his successful visit to China. He said that the two sides have exchanged views on issues of mutual interest to the two air forces. "This has deepened mutual understanding and increased friendship," he said.

Tomorrow, Air Chief Marshal Phaniang Kantarat, Mme Suranooch Kantarat and their party are scheduled to leave for a tour of Hangzhou, Chengdu, Guilin and Guangzhou.

JI PENGFEI MEETS THAI GOVERNORS DELEGATION

OW231552 Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 May (XINHUA)--Vice Premier Ji Pengfei met and had a cordial talk with a governors delegation from Thailand led by Chamlong Paladesh here this afternoon. Present on the occasion were Hou Tong, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Koson Sinthuanon, Thai ambassador to China.

PENG CHONG MEETS INDIAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

OW231521 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 May (XINHUA)--Peng Chong, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met with a delegation from the India-China Friendship Association led by its President Bhakti B. Mandal in the Great Hall of the People today. Mandal said the Indian people treasure their friendship with the Chinese people. The two, when united, will play an important role in human progress. He hoped relations between India and China would soon be normalized.

Peng Chong said the visit of the delegation marked a new development in the friendship between the Chinese and Indian peoples. "The two, both having suffered foreign aggression and having similar past experience, share a common language. Therefore, there is no reason why they should not build the friendship between them," he said. "To develop friendship between China and India is of great importance to safeguarding world peace and opposing hegemonism," he said. Peng hoped the Chinese and Indians would increase friendly exchanges and help that development.

Hou Tong, vice president of the Chinese People's Friendship Association With Foreign Countries, was also present. A.B. Patwardhan, minister of the Indian Embassy in Beijing attended.

ZIAUL HAQ SENDS MESSAGE ON SOONG CHING LING

OW271552 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 27 May (XINHUA)--Ye Jianying, chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, today received a message from Pakistan President General Ziaul Haq conveying sincere wishes to Soong Ching Ling, honorary chairman of the People's Republic of China. The message reads:

I have learnt with deep anxiety and concern about the serious illness of Madame Soong Ching Ling, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. On behalf of the government and the people of Pakistan and on my own behalf, I would like to convey our sincere wishes for the early and complete recovery of Madame Soong Ching Ling. May she live long and continue her invaluable services to the People's Republic of China.

PAKISTAN DENIES USSR REPORT ON TROOP CONCENTRATION

OW241646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] Islamabad, 24 May (XINHUA)--The report that "Pakistani troops were being concentrated in the area of Darra Haji Pir and have also opened fire more than ten times across the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir was wholly untrue", an official spokesman of Pakistan said here today. According to a press release issued here today, the official spokesman has categorically denied the report put out by Radio Moscow quoting the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA, which stated that Pakistani troops opened fire on India's border forces more than ten times across the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir during the last fifteen days.

The spokesman said that concentration of troops on the line of control will be immediately known to the UN observers deployed there and cannot go unnoticed. Such inspired and concocted stories emanating from India and broadcast by Kabul and Moscow only go to prove the collusion of these three sources in the false propaganda campaign against Pakistan, the spokesman said.



PAKISTAN NAVY CHIEF OF STAFF NIAZI VISITS SHANGHAI

OW270509 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Adm Karamat Rahman Niazi, Pakistani naval chief of staff, and his party on 26 May visited units of the PLA East Sea Fleet stationed in Shanghai and were warmly welcomed by the commanders and fighters. Admiral and Mrs Niazi arrived in Shanghai on 25 May accompanied by Lin Gen, deputy chief of staff of the navy, and his wife. Xie Chenghao, deputy commander of the East Sea Fleet, gave a luncheon on 26 May in honor of Admiral and Mrs Niazi and others.

Soviet Allegations Denied

OW260730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Islamabad, 25 May (XINHUA)--A Pakistani Foreign Office spokesman today described as without foundation a recent Soviet news report that Admiral Karamat Rahman Niazi's current visit to People's China was linked with the alleged construction of a naval base for China in Karachi. He said no such naval base was under construction in Pakistan.

Similarly, another allegation by the Soviet media that China was building schools of subversion in Pakistan was also without foundation, the spokesman said. The spokesman explained that exchanges taking place between Pakistan and China at various levels were a part of a continuing process of high level military and political contact between the two friendly countries. The visit to Pakistan last year of China's deputy naval chief was in response to a long standing invitation from the Pakistani naval chief of staff.

Similarly, he said, the visit of Chinese air chief was in connection with the inauguration of Kamra rebuild factory (F-6 rebuild factory at Kamra). All these visits were of goodwill nature and there were no sinister motives behind these against any other country, he added. The spokesman emphasised that Pakistan follows a policy of peace and friendship with all its neighbours and wants best of relations with them. It was in this spirit that Pakistan looked at the forthcoming visits of the Chinese premier and the Indian foreign minister, he said.

PAKISTAN, ZIMBABWE CONDEMN AFGHAN INTERVENTION

OW270730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Islamabad, 26 May (XINHUA)--Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe joined Pakistan President Ziaul Haq in denouncing the armed intervention in Afghanistan by a foreign power as a "serious violation of the norms of good neighbourliness".

In a joint communique issued at the end of an official visit to Pakistan by Mugabe who left for home today, the two leaders called for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from the central Asian Muslim country and the restoration of its independent and non-aligned status. They hoped efforts by the United Nations secretary general would lead to a solution to the Afghan problem. The communique said Mugabe appreciated the efforts by the Pakistan Government to look after over two million Afghan refugees and emphasised the need for an international assistance programme to help alleviate the sufferings of Afghan refugees. They also expressed the hope for suitable conditions to be created to enable the refugees to return to their homeland in safety and honour.

The communique condemned the "nefarious designs" of Israel on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and expressed full solidarity with the Lebanese people's determination to preserve and safeguard their country's independence. The two leaders called upon the South African regime to respond positively to the UN efforts for leading Namibia to genuine independence. They also appealed to all nations to put maximum pressure on the South African regime to force it to bring an end to its abhorrent apartheid system. The communique said that the Zia-Mugabe talks were marked by a close identity of views between the two leaders on both matters of bilateral interest and international importance.



BELGIAN KING MEETS DENG XIAOPING; ATTENDS SOIREE

Meeting With Deng

OW271336 Beijing XINHUA in English 1328 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 27 May (XINHUA)--Deng Xiaoping, vice chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, said today that China and Belgium share converging views on many issues and China is willing to strengthen cooperation with all of Europe including Belgium. He made the comment at a meeting with King Baudouin the First of Belgium at the Great Hall of the People.

The vice chairman said, "Europe wants to see China become better and China hopes Europe will become better." Deng Xiaoping told the Belgian king, "Your visit is very important for enhancing mutual understanding and developing cooperation between our two countries."

The king said he was very happy to have an opportunity to meet Deng Xiaoping. He said the unity in Europe had begun with trade and economic cooperation and it will steadily move to political unity so that European countries can speak with one voice.

Present were Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, Belgian foreign minister, and Roger Denorme, Belgian ambassador to China. Han Nianlong, Chinese vice minister of foreign affairs, and Zheng Weishi, Chinese ambassador to Belgium, also attended.

The meeting was followed by a dinner hosted by Deng Xiaoping in honor of the king and queen and other distinguished Belgian guests.

Peng Chong at Soiree

OW271842 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 27 May (XINHUA)--King Baudouin the First and Queen Fabiola of Belgium attended a soiree here this evening and saw a performance presented by the central song and dance ensemble and the Beijing opera "Monkey King Makes Havoc in Heaven" performed by the No 1 troupe of the China Beijing Opera Theatre.

Present were Peng Chong, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Zhou Weishi, acting minister of culture, and Zhang Canming, vice minister of foreign affairs. Also present were Belgian Foreign Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb and Madame Nothomb.

At the end of the performance, the king and queen went on stage and shook hands with the performers to congratulate them for a successful performance. They also presented the performers with a basket of flowers. The cultural evening was sponsored by the Ministry of Culture.

Earlier this morning, the Belgian king and queen, accompanied by Vice Mayor of Beijing Bai Jiefu, visited the Great Wall and Ding Ling, one of the Ming tombs.

SCHMIDT, MITTERRAND HOLD TALKS IN PARIS 24 MAY

OW251244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Paris, 24 May (XINHUA)--French President Francois Mitterrand today declared his intention to maintain close ties and mutual cooperation with West Germany. After three-hour talks with visiting West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Mitterrand said the meeting was conducted in an atmosphere of confidence. "I reiterated to Chancellor Schmidt the importance I attach to relations of trust between our two countries and their leaders," he said.

He said he and Schmidt made a broad study of the relations between their two countries and exchanged views on their relations with the United States as well as on the North Atlantic Treaty organization. Their talks also covered the world economic situation, each other's economic problems, armament, disarmament, arms control and the deployment of missiles in Europe, Mitterrand added.

Schmidt, who arrived in Paris Saturday evening on his way home from the United States, told reporters that President Reagan wanted close cooperation with France and West Germany. Schmidt held the friendly relations between the two countries were very important for Europe as well as for the role which Europe plays in the world. According to an AFP report, Schmidt pledged at today's meeting support for France's efforts to maintain parity for the franc in the European monetary system. Mitterrand backed Bonn's approval of deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe and its call for resumption of U.S.-Soviet talks on Eurostrategic weapons.

Schmidt left for home this afternoon.

#### PRC, FRANCE BEGIN JOINT OIL EXPLORATION PROJECT

OW280811 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Guangzhou, 28 May (XINHUA)--A high-yield exploratory oil well has been drilled in Beibu Gulf, in the South China Sea under a Sino-French cooperative exploration plan, according to the Chinese and French oil companies. The well produces 320 tons of high-quality oil and 59,000 cubic meters of gas per day in the second oil-and-gas-bearing formation, and 320 tons of oil and 70,000 cubic meters of gas per day in the third formation, said the South China Sea branch of the China National Petroleum Corporation and the French Total Corporation.

Tests of six oil-and-gas-bearing formations and zones were made between April 20 and May 26. The well, 2,945 meters deep, was drilled by China's South China No 3 drilling rig between January 6 and April 15 in water 27.5 meters deep. The joint oil exploration contract for the Beibu Gulf was signed in May 1980.

#### SCHMIDT REPORTS ON VISIT TO U.S., FRANCE

OW271648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 26 May (XINHUA)--Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today expressed his satisfaction over the development of relations between West Germany and its important allies. In a report on his recent visit to the U.S. and France delivered to the country's parliament, the Bundestag, the chancellor said his talks with President Reagan showed the sincerity of mutual understanding and trust. He also said that top level government changes do not impair West Germany's partnership with the United States and France.

Chancellor Schmidt said the Reagan administration is obviously serious about an effective discussion with its allies. This is more important than ever before under the present circumstances, he said.

On his visit to France, Schmidt said he and President Mitterrand jointly concluded that the French-German cooperation should be further confirmed and developed.

East-West relations remain a central question for American and German foreign policy, Schmidt said. He said that "Both governments share concern about the Soviet Union's continuous rearmament and its expansionist actions."

"We jointly concluded: To meet this and other challenges by the Soviet Union, and to safeguard peace, we want to react firmly on one side and at the same time continue our dialogue with the Soviet Union," said Schmidt. He pointed out that the U.S. is seriously preparing to negotiate with the Soviet Union, but the negotiations will be difficult and protracted. Whether the Soviet Union also is ready to negotiate "constructively" will be decisive, said Schmidt.

FRG PRESIDENT CARSTENS RECEIVES NPC DELEGATION

OW271216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 26 May (XINHUA)--West German President Karl Carstens this afternoon expressed deep concern about the health of Soong Ching Ling, honorary chairman of the People's Republic of China. When the president received the visiting Chinese delegation of the National People's Congress (NPC), headed by vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee Yang Shangkun at the presidential palace, he asked the delegation to convey his regards to Soong Ching Ling and Ye Jianying, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee. Soong Ching Ling is also vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee. Chinese Ambassador Zhang Tong was also present on the occasion.

Arriving here for an official visit on May 23, the Chinese delegation attended as observers a parliamentary debate. Speaking at a banquet held by the Chinese ambassador, Yang Shangkun said: "In a world political and economic situation fraught with crises and difficulties, it is of great importance for China to strengthen relations of friendship and cooperation with West Germany as well as with the whole Western Europe." In answer to this, President of the West German Bundestag Richard Stucklen reviewed the development of friendly relations between the two countries and the two peoples. He expressed thanks for China's support for German national reunion and a united and strong Europe.

NPC DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO FINLAND

OW221526 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Helsinki, 22 May (XINHUA)--The delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress led by vice-chairman of its Standing Committee Xi Zhongxun, left here for Sweden this morning.

They were seen off at the airport by Speaker of the Finnish parliament Johannes Virolainen and his wife, Secretary-General of parliament Eiler Hultin, and Chinese Ambassador to Finland Sun Shengwei. The delegation arrived here on May 17. Virolainen gave a dinner for the Chinese guests on the evening of May 20. Finnish Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto, Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen and Minister of Foreign Trade Esko Ekola received and had talks with the delegation separately. The delegation visited Helsinki, Turku, Uusikaupunki and some other cities.

SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES NPC DELEGATION

OW270735 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Stockholm, 26 May (XINHUA)--Swedish Prime Minister Thorbjorn Faudin today met a Chinese National People's Congress delegation headed by Vice Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee Xi Zhongxun.

Faudin told the visitors he felt satisfied with his April visit to China, and was of the opinion that Sweden and China can cooperate in many fields. The prime minister expressed the hope that the delegation's visit would further the good relations between the two countries.

Chinese Ambassador to Sweden Cao Keqiang was also present on the occasion.



JI PENGFEI MEETS YUGOSLAV DELEGATION FROM SARAJEVO

OW261644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 26 May (XINHUA)--Vice Premier Ji Pengfei met here today with a delegation from Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, led by Alija Latic, member of the city assembly and chairman of the conference of the city League of Communists. The delegation will sign a protocol establishing official ties of friendship with the north China city of Tianjin.

Ji Pengfei told the Yugoslav guests he hopes that friendly relations of cooperation between Tianjin and Sarajevo will continue to develop with the establishment of bonds of friendship between the two cities. Present at the meeting were Wu Zhen, vice mayor of Tianjin, Xie Bangding, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Mirko Ostojic, Yugoslav Ambassador to China.

The delegation arrived here by air yesterday evening and will leave here for Tianjin tomorrow.

POLISH MINISTERS DISCUSS INSULTS TO SOVIETS

OW261608 Beijing XINHUA in English 1551 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 26 May (XINHUA)--The upsurge of lawlessness in the society and the "insult on Soviet soldiers" were intolerable, the Polish Council of Ministers stated Monday, according to a report of the Polish news agency PAP. A session of the Council of Ministers was held last night to discuss an upsurge of lawlessness and the "insult on Soviet soldiers," PAP reported.

The Council of Ministers pointed out that recently there appeared in the country "statements, leaflets and placards harmful to the foundation of the socialist state and allies of Poland" and what was more serious was "the insult of Soviet soldiers stationed in Poland." This aggravated the dangerous situation, it stressed.

"Necessary efforts and measures will be taken to defend and implement the obligation to the allies," the Council of Ministers decided. The Council of Ministers urged strengthening of social security for more effective service to the state and society.

More than 10,000 students, workers and people of other strata demonstrated in Warsaw yesterday demanding "freedom of political prisoners." Similar demonstrations were also held in other places of Poland, according to PAP reports.

OFFICIALS ATTEND PARTY AT BULGARIAN EMBASSY

OW221755 Beijing XINHUA in English 1550 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 22 May (XINHUA)--The Bulgarian Ambassador to China Nayden Belchev, and Mrs Belchev entertained Chinese officials at a cocktail party at the embassy here this afternoon to mark Bulgaria's May 24 festival of education and culture. The festival also commemorates St Cyril, the creator of the cyrillic alphabet. Among the guests were Wang Youping, vice minister of foreign affairs, Yao Zhongming, vice minister of the Chinese Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, Liu Jingzhi, deputy director general of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, and Xie Bangding, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.



U.S. ENVOY HABIB LEAVES ISRAEL FOR U.S.

OW280728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Damascus, 27 May (XINHUA)--U.S. special envoy Philip Habib left Israel this afternoon for Washington to report to President Reagan on his mission over the crisis in Lebanon, according to reports from Jerusalem.

Habib has shuttled between Lebanon, Syria and Israel on a number of occasions since setting out on his mission on May 7 and leaving the Middle East with a definite impression that all sides are interested in peace, he will return next week.

U.S. State Department spokesman Faicil states that Habib's mission has not reached an impasse and various efforts will continue.

Israeli Premier Begin declares that Israel has not lost confidence in Habib's mission. The majority of Israel's leaders consider that the United States cannot soften Syria's stand on the missile crisis.

The SYRIA TIMES today describes America as unqualified to be a good or universally acceptable mediator in such important matters as the Arab-Israeli conflict, because American and Israeli strategies are identical. It is reported that Syria and Israel have concentrated their troops and the situation in the Lebanon remains tense.

JI PENGFEI ATTENDS BANQUET GIVEN BY MOROCCAN ENVOY

OW261658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 26 May (XINHUA)--S.E. Ahmed Osman, special envoy of Moroccan King Moulay Hassan II and former prime minister, gave a farewell banquet at the Moroccan Embassy here this evening. Present at the banquet were Ji Pengfei, vice premier of the State Council, and Gong Dafei, vice minister of foreign affairs. Moroccan Ambassador to China Abderrahim Harkett and Mrs. Harkett were also present.

In their talks, both the host and guests of the banquet hoped for the further consolidation and strengthening of friendship between the two countries and peoples of China and Morocco.

The special envoy and his party are scheduled to leave Beijing tomorrow for a visit to Japan.

ZIMBABWE'S MUGABE HAILS 'SUCCESSFUL' VISIT TO PRC

OW270313 Beijing XINHUA in English 0246 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Salisbury, 26 May (XINHUA)--Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said that he had "very successful discussions" with Chinese leaders during his recent trip to China and that the two countries have worked out a "new level of new relationship." Addressing a press conference this evening upon his arrival from a 14-day visit to four Asian countries, the prime minister said that the trip to China, Japan, India and Pakistan "was a successful visit indeed as from political angle and from economic one."

He said he discussed with Chinese leaders all forms of cooperation in economic field including trade area, in respect of cultural, scientific and technical aid. He praised China for the assistance given to the Zimbabwean people in their liberation struggle. He also told the conference his impressions of the visit to the other three countries.

In answer to a question, Mugabe said that "in every one of these countries, there is admiration for what we have tried to achieve here. They are enchanted by how we have managed to move from a war situation to a situation of complete peace and quiet, and wish us very well."

COLOMBIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Award Presented

OW251846 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 25 May (XINHUA)--The visiting vice presidents of the Colombian Senate Emiliano Isaza Henao and Victor Cardenas Jaramillo, entrusted by the Colombian Congress, awarded Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, a special gold cross medal in recognition of his sentiments to the Colombian Government, congress and people in promoting friendly relations between the congresses of the two countries. The ceremony was held in the Colombian Embassy here this evening. At the ceremony, presided over by Mr Henao, Mr Jaramillo read aloud the decision on awarding Ye Jianying the gold cross medal, which the Colombian Congress adopted on May 15.

Vice Chairman Wei Guoqing accepted the gold medal for Ye Jianying. Wei Guoqing said, "Ye Jianying sincerely thanks the Colombian Congress for giving him the noble honor and considers that this is not only his individual honor but also the sincere sentiments of the Colombian people to the Chinese people." He said he sincerely wished that cooperative relations between the two countries and the fraternal friendship between the peoples of the two countries would continue to consolidate and develop.

After the ceremony, Colombian Ambassador to China Julio Mario Santo Domingo and his wife gave a reception for the delegation. Present on the occasion were Li Zhen and Liu Danian, members of the NPC Standing Committee, Zhang Jialuo, deputy secretary-general of the NPC Standing Committee, and Zhang Wenjin, vice minister of foreign affairs.

Shaanxi Congress Honors Group

OW271839 Beijing XINHUA in English 1832 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 27 May (XINHUA)--The Colombian senatorial delegation, led by Vice Presidents Emiliano Isaza Henao and Victor Cardenas Jaramillo, arrived in Xian from Beijing today. In the afternoon, they visited a museum that has on display thousands of life-size terracotta horses and armored warriors excavated from locations near the tomb of Qin Shi Huang, the founding emperor of the Qin Dynasty (221-207 B.C.) Mr Isaza praised the museum as a unique one. He also said China has a time-honored culture and has played a great role in history. The exhibits are not only precious cultural relics, but also important for educating younger generations, he said. The Colombian visitors also toured Huaqing hot spring. In the evening they were honored at a banquet given by the Standing Committee of the Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress.

PREMIER SENDS ECUADOR MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE

OW261540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1531 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 26 May (XINHUA)--Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, today sent a message of condolence on the death of Jaime Roldos Aquilera, president of the Republic of Ecuador, in an airplane crash, extending condolences, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, to the Ecuadoran Government and people, and expressing sympathy for the president's relatives. The message says: "During his lifetime, President Roldos had made unswerving efforts to defend the independence and sovereignty of Ecuador and to develop the national economy and culture, and had made positive contributions to the development of the friendly relations between China and Ecuador. We are convinced that the Ecuadoran Government and people will continue to advance on the road of independence and development."

SOONG CHING LING'S CONDITION WORSE; VISITS CONTINUE

## Medical Report

OW271210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 27 May (XINHUA)--The condition of Soong Ching Ling, honorary chairman of the People's Republic of China, has continued to worsen today according to an official bulletin. Her body temperature remains between 39 and 40 degrees centigrade. There is bleeding in the digestive tracts and under the skin.

This is the ninth announcement on her condition issued by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the State Council.

## Later Medical Report

OW280851 Beijing XINHUA in English 0847 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 May (XINHUA)--The body temperature of Soong Ching Ling, honorary chairman of the People's Republic of China, today is below 39 degrees centigrade. There is bleeding in the urinary tract. She has difficulty in breathing.

This is the tenth announcement on her condition issued by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the State Council.

## Granddaughter's Arrival

OW271650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 27 May (XINHUA)--Venus Shing Kung Tai, granddaughter of Soong Ching Ling, honorary chairman of the People's Republic of China, visited her here today. Venus Shing Kung Tai, who resides in Macao, arrived here yesterday via Guangzhou. Together with Sun Ke's daughters, Pearl Suiying Sun Lin and Rose Suihua Sun Tchang, and other relatives who had arrived here earlier, Venus Shing Kung Tai went to Soong Ching Ling's residence this morning and greeted her at the side of her sickbed.

## Japanese Visitors

OW271325 Beijing XINHUA in English 1321 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 27 May (XINHUA)--Noted Japanese friends Kinkazu Saionji and Seimin Miyazaki visited Soong Ching Ling, honorary chairman of the People's Republic of China, on May 25 and May 27 respectively. They extended regards to her and wished her an early recovery. Kinkazu Saionji arrived here May 25 and Seimin Miyazaki May 26. Liao Chengzhi, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met with them separately.

RENMIN RIBAO ON BEING 'LEFTIST,' 'RIGHTIST'

HK271216 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 May 81 p 2

[Contributing commentator's article: "Commenting on Being 'Leftist' Is Better Than Rightist"]

[Text] At present, there are some "leftist" things, some rightist things and some erroneous tendencies in our party. Be they "leftist" or rightist or other erroneous tendencies, we must prevent and correct them.



When there are "leftist" things, we must fight against leftism" and when there are rightist things, we must fight against rightism. That is to say, we must realistically overcome all erroneous tendencies. This is our party's consistent tradition. However, from the point of view of the overall situation and of the guiding ideology, the main obstacles to the party's line, principles and policies formulated since the third plenary session are the "leftist" things, the pernicious influence of longstanding "leftist" mistakes. Thus, when leading cadres at all levels are thoroughly studying the documents issued by the central work conference, they must pay attention to consciously and seriously eliminating the "leftist" ideological influence.

In order to clearly understand this question, we must first of all clarify the two following concepts: First, when we say "leftism" and rightism, we mean the deviations from Marxist ideology which guides our party's political principles and policies. We do not mean the minor errors or shortcomings which occur in our specific work. Thus, we cannot put rightist and "leftist" labels everywhere. Second, this article intends to analyze the "leftist" ideological tendency which has held sway over a long time in our party. It is not a discussion on the erroneous ideological trend in society which doubts and negates the four basic principles. We must properly differentiate the party's guiding ideology from that ideological trend in society.

We must soberly understand that the "leftist" things in our party have deep roots and that it is not easy to thoroughly eliminate them. We must have a clear understanding of this point. In order to enhance our consciousness of eliminating "leftism," we must first of all do away with some ideological obstacles.

Over a long period of time, there has been a popular theory in our party that "being 'leftist' is better than being rightist." This theory is based on the grounds that being "leftist" concerns the methods while being rightist concerns the stand; being "leftist" is wanting to make revolution while being rightist is not wanting or even opposing revolution. Under the influence of this theory, some people would rather be "leftist" than rightist in dealing with others and work. Whatever they do, they prefer to be slightly "leftist." This theory is very confusing and influential. It is a major obstacle to the elimination of the "leftist" ideology. Therefore, it should be analyzed and clarified.

As viewed as ways of thinking, both "leftism" and rightism are the consequences of observing problems in a subjective and one-sided way and both are subjective. The methods and the stands differ. However, they are also interrelated.

What stand are we talking about? Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "Our stand is that of the proletariat and of the masses. For members of the Communist Party, this means keeping to the stand of the party, keeping to party spirit and party policy." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 3, p 850) Subjectivism, be it manifested in a rightist or a leftist way, is incompatible with Marxism and is a reflection of impure party spirit. People with leftist ideas often disregard the possibilities of reality, go beyond the stage of development and go beyond the limits set by the party's policies. They recklessly carry out criticism and struggles; they work blindly and rashly. This is departing from the track of the Marxist line and policies. This is also departing from the party's correct stand. In order to keep to the party's correct stand, the most important thing at present is to uphold the four basic principles and to firmly implement the party's line, principles and policies formulated since the third plenary session. If we stick to the "two whatever" or the "leftist" theory, either consciously or unconsciously, we are in fact departing from the party's correct stand.

Of course, we do not mean that as long as we make mistakes (be they "leftist" or rightist), regardless of the seriousness of the mistakes and the actual situations, we have a problem of the stand.



Keeping to the correct stand does not necessarily mean that we will no longer make any mistakes. In some incidents, we will make mistakes out of good intentions. However, as Comrade Mao Zedong said: "A person with truly good intentions must take the effect into account, sum up experience and study the methods.... A person with truly good intentions must criticize the shortcomings and mistakes of his work with the utmost candor and resolve to correct them. This is precisely why communists employ the method of self-criticism. This alone is the correct stand. Only in this process of serious and responsible practice is it possible gradually to understand what the correct stand is and gradually obtain a good grasp of it." ("Yanan Forum on Literature and Art") Thus, the stand is also tested in objective practice. During the socialist period, it is obviously wrong to mix up the two different types of contradictions, to wage ruthless struggles against cadres and the masses and to create unjust, false and wrong cases. Yet, these cases are not redressed. Can such "leftist" practices be considered as a problem of the methods and that the stand is still correct? By disregarding the objective conditions and the masses' practical difficulties, being subjective and acting rashly in achieving socialist construction, we have been unable to increase production. Instead, we have severely infringed upon the people's interests. Practice has proved that this is wrong. If this is continued, can such "leftist" practices be regarded as keeping to the correct stand and making mistakes in the methods?

Be it "leftism" or rightism, it can be a matter of method and a matter of stand. We must carry out concrete analysis and should not make generalizations. Of course, the matter of stand mentioned here concerns only the inner-party and implies the party's stand. Regarding Communist Party members, we not only demand that they keep to the stand of the people but also to the stand of the party. This is in fact a higher demand. It is because of this that we can say certain people are keeping to the bourgeois stand or are standing in opposition to the people if they deviate from the party's stand. In the past, people usually oversimplified the matter of "stand," thinking that all nonparty and nonproletarian "stands" were counterrevolutionary or bourgeois "stands." In fact, a matter of method is not necessarily a matter of stand, and a matter of stand is not necessarily a matter between ourselves and the enemy. In view of the situation inside the party, a great deal of "leftist" and rightist things are in fact problems of ideology and understanding.

The idea that "being 'leftist' is wanting revolution" in fact lacks substantial analysis, and it is because of this that people who have committed leftist mistakes readily gain the unprincipled mercy of others. Also, the revolutionary spirit involved here is sometimes exaggerated. We must elaborate more regarding this. "Revolution" is a very sonorous word. However, there have been various kinds of revolutions in history, revolutions waged by the bourgeoisie and by the proletariat and peasants. The revolutionary spirit also varies according to class. There are the revolutionary spirits of the bourgeoisie, the petite bourgeoisie and the proletariat. It is usually the revolutionary spirit of the petite bourgeoisie that gives rise to leftist trends. The revolutionary spirit of the petite bourgeoisie and the proletariat are different in nature. Relying on the revolutionary spirit of the petite bourgeoisie, we can neither win a victory in revolution nor establish socialism. Besides this, there is another kind of "leftism" which works in accordance with the "prevailing trend": It starts to rain when the win begins to blow and it starts to thunder when it begins to rain. People only work to achieve their goals, regardless of the revolutionary interests, and are slightly "leftist" in order to leave a better impression on their superiors. Of course, it is impossible to beautify this kind of "leftism" with whatever "revolutionary spirit." Regarding the ultraleftist practices which Lin Biao and the "gang of four" pushed forward in the 10 years of upheaval, they were in fact counterrevolutionary, absolutely not revolutionary measures.

Therefore, it is necessary to carry out concrete analysis of the idea that being "leftist" is wanting revolution and we should not blindly affirm and praise it. Moreover, we absolutely cannot defend leftist mistakes on the grounds that our subjective desire is to make revolution. Certainly, we must also pay attention to another thing—we must always cherish the revolutionary initiative of the broad masses and cadres while we oppose "leftism" in our guiding ideology.

The nature of rightism must also be analyzed. During the period of the first revolutionary civil war, Chen Duxiu relinquished leadership over the revolution on account of his right opportunism. This led to our defeat in the great revolution. During the period of the war of resistance against Japan, Wang Ming's rightist mistakes also caused our party to suffer heavy losses. Rightism inside the party is also a very dangerous tendency. However, we cannot indiscriminately say those who entertain rightist ideas or have committed rightist mistakes are nonrevolutionary, still less can we call them counterrevolutionaries. What do we mean by rightism? As Comrade Mao Zedong said: Rightism means "falling behind the times, failing to keep pace with current developments and lacking in militancy," ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 5, p 152) Obviously, rightist mistakes also fall into the category of contradictions within the party. As far as consequences are concerned, serious rightism would ruin our revolutionary cause, but we must not think that any person who has committed rightist mistakes is a counterrevolutionary. People who make rightist mistakes are liable to take the enemy as our friend and look upon the decadent and moribund stuff of the bourgeoisie as something we should imitate and pursue. Therefore, we must be on the alert. However, this does not mean that we can regard those who have made rightist mistakes as our enemy. In the history of our party, we have never treated anyone who had merely committed rightist mistakes as a counterrevolutionary. We only dealt with him the same way we handled contradictions within the party. During the "Great Cultural Revolution," there was a formula which equated rightism with revisionism and revisionism with counterrevolution. This in fact meant that rightism was the same as counterrevolution. Moreover, there was often double confusion when people who were relatively correct were falsely accused as rightists and rightism was equated with counterrevolution. This led to serious consequences.

In short, it is inappropriate to make the sweeping statement that being "leftist" means wanting to make revolution and being "rightist" means not wanting or even opposing revolution. Therefore, we cannot draw the conclusion that "leftist" is better than rightist. The historical lessons of the Chinese revolution tell us that "leftist" is no better than rightist. Rightism would hamper and even ruin the revolutionary cause, but so would leftism. Stalin said: "Which of these dangers is worse? In my opinion one is as bad as the other." ("Collected Works of Stalin," vol 11, p 200) This answer is very correct.

In our party, the idea that "leftist" is better than rightist is of long standing. In 1930, Comrade Zhou Enlai drafted, for the party Central Committee, directives "concerning problems of work in Wuhan," in which he pointed out: "You should firmly oppose this concept: 'Leftism' is a little better than rightism; and at this stage only rightism is to be feared, not 'leftism.'" ("Selected Works of Zhou Enlai," vol 1, p 52) This ideology has continued to exist for decades and still finds its way into the minds of some people today. This is by no means fortuitous. It takes more than one cold day for the river to freeze 3 feet deep. The duration of time in which our party committed "leftist" mistakes is much longer than that in which we committed rightist mistakes. Many "leftist" things have long been publicized as Marxist, to the extent that they have "become widely known and struck a deeper chord in the hearts of the people." On the other hand, in the long years in which leftist mistakes were made, people always opposed rightist things from the "leftist" stand, and more often than not "the 'leftists' were given emoluments as the 'rightists' were being struggled against." Under such realistic circumstances, the idea that "leftist" is better than rightist existed and developed as a matter of course and preferring to be "leftist" than to be rightist became some people's philosophy of life.

In the long years in which leftist mistakes were made, there were quite a lot of "theories" in defense of "leftism." These must be analyzed and clarified in order to completely eliminate the influence of "leftism." Out of their utter detestation for the damages done by "leftism," some people now think and feel that it is better to be slightly rightist than to be slightly "leftist." Of course this is also incorrect and should be prevented and corrected.

In order to raise our consciousness and sharpen our ability to discern "leftist" things, we must conscientiously study the basic tenets of Marxism and raise our theoretical level. In particular, we must study a bit of philosophy and clearly understand the sham of subjectivism. We must also study a bit of history and take note of historical experiences. Truly understanding the problems from a theoretical plane is a prerequisite for cleaning up the influence of "leftist" ideology.

#### FANG YI REPORT AT CAS COUNCIL MEETING CITED

OW271008 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0759 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 26 May (XINHUA)--In his work report at the fourth session of the Scientific Council of the Chinese Academy of Sciences [CAS] on 11 May, Fang Yi explained in detail the academy's work and the departments' tasks, nature and functions. The report has been endorsed by the Scientific Council.

Comrade Fang Yi said: The current session of the Scientific Council is tasked with making policy decisions on the academy's important issues. This signifies important progress in the structural reform of China's scientific undertakings and will have a far-reaching impact on the future development of the CAS and China's scientific undertakings.

In the report, he first introduced the academy's work since the smashing of the "gang of four." He said: Since the smashing of the "gang of four," we have firmly implemented the party's policies on scientific undertakings, stepped up our efforts in redressing many frameups, false and wrong cases, and corrected many erroneous practices under the influence of the "leftist" line. After the national science conference, especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, great efforts have been made to shift the academy's work to focus on scientific research and to make scientific research progress ahead of production and construction. Meanwhile, acting on Comrade Deng Xiaoping's pithy analysis of Chinese intellectuals as part of the working class, we have firmly relied on our own scientists and technicians. All this has helped arouse the enthusiasm of scientists and technicians and develop stability and unity.

He said: In the past 4 years, the academy has recovered, restored and built a number of research institutes and branch institutes. The academy now boasts 117 research institutions with a total workforce of more than 75,000, of which more than 36,000 are research technicians and 2,000 are higher research technicians. We have concentrated our efforts on overhauling the research institutes based on the unique features of academic institutions, thereby ensuring the steady progress of scientific research. Meanwhile, basic reforms have been made. The technological system, which is indispensable to scientific research, has been initially substantiated.

He said: We formulated an 8-year plan in 1977. Since then, we have deployed our forces to do the work in the forward positions of contemporary science and in coping with the important scientific and technological problems in China's modernization drive. Fairly good progress has been made in some fields. The academy scored about 500 important achievements 1977-80.

To facilitate national economic construction, the academy has in recent years devoted more manpower and material resources to the research of problems in agriculture, energy, materials, environmental protection and alleviation of natural disasters. Some achievements have been made.



In serving national defense construction, the academy annually undertakes many research items related to national defense projects and presents many fruitful results. New progress has been made in computer, semiconductor, laser, superconductor and remote sensing technologies. Research in pure science, which was seriously devastated, is beginning to develop. Greater progress has been made in some fields. In recent years the academy has taken in more than 1,800 postgraduates. Having received on-the-job training and participated in various study classes, present scientists and technicians as well as college graduates in recent years have improved their understanding of basic theories, experimental techniques and foreign language skills.

Talking about international academic exchanges, Comrade Fang Yi said: The academy has formed cooperative ties with the scientific organizations of many countries. There has been a fairly big increase in the number of personnel sent abroad and invited to China. Several international academic symposiums have been held in China. These are important for us in keeping up with the scientific levels and developmental trends abroad, learning foreign countries' advanced experiences, introducing China's academic achievements to foreigners and improving China's academic standards and international prestige.

In part two of his report, Fang Yi dealt with questions of strengthening academic leadership and making CAS departments fully functional. He said: As an academic institution, the CAS should take into account the unique features of academic institutions as such when it adopts the system and methods of leadership. In the spring of 1979, with the consent of the party Central Committee and the State Council, we began to restore and rebuild the CAS departments and appoint new members to them. Thanks to the support of all departments and localities and the earnest examination and democratic elections by the original CAS department members, the CAS departments have been fully staffed and are more representative and authoritative. They have also taken on a new nature with new tasks and functions. Formerly CAS departments were primarily consultative bodies. Now the Scientific Council is the highest policy-making organ of the CAS. This is an important reform. It specifically demonstrates and organizationally guarantees the reliance of the party and the government on scientists.

Recently the central authorities clearly reaffirmed that the CAS is the nation's highest academic institution in natural science and a comprehensive research center. The CAS should do a good job in building the research institutes under its jurisdiction and, through the higher-level research work of these institutes, serve the nation's four modernizations program. At the same time, the CAS has an important responsibility for developing science and technology in the whole country. He hoped that the CAS departments and their members would play greater roles in the following aspects:

1. Enhance the role of science and technology in China's economic and social development. First, it is necessary to make scientific research yield more fruitful results and make greater contributions to the nation's economic and national defense construction. Second, it is necessary to play the role of staff to the party and the state in scientific and technological matters. Each CAS department member has special talents, wide knowledge and profound experience. They can offer valuable opinions or suggestions on important matters related to the four modernizations. Third, to integrate science and technology with society and the economy, CAS department members should publicize the important role of science and technology among the large numbers of cadres and masses, publicize the significance of propagating scientific research findings and disseminate scientific and technical knowledge.
2. Correctly implement the principles in operating the academy by taking into account the position and role of the CAS in China's scientific and technological undertakings. China's scientific and technological front is made up of five fronts. Industrial departments and local scientific research institutions have more than 80 percent of the nation's scientific and technical work force.

They are responsible for much of the scientific research tasks in immediate and short-term production and construction projects, and they concentrate on intensifying research in production technology and in other fields of practical application. The CAS is therefore capable of shouldering more of the medium-to long-range tasks and is obliged to do so in order that scientific research will always march ahead of production and construction and provide a theoretical reserve for exploring new technological domains. The principle of operating the CAS, namely, "laying particular emphasis on the basics and on raising the standards and serving the national economy and national defense construction", is absolutely right. According to this principle, the CAS is mainly devoted to research in pure science and other fields of technical science. Classified by its research work, the CAS is mainly responsible for doing basic research and research in practical applications (including application of the basic and new technologies). It is also charged with doing appropriate developmental research. In research work as a whole, it is necessary to strengthen the basic work. The CAS should also pay great attention to contributing its share to the nation's economic construction. In the wake of national economic readjustment and economic structural reform, the economic departments are feeling the rising need for science and technology. This opens broader prospects for science and technology to play their parts in production. Scientific research, by which we mean pure science research units and many basic research projects, can also promote economic construction.

3. Strengthen the ties and cooperation among China's scientists and technicians working in different fields to promote the development of science in China.

Coming from various departments and regions the CAS department members have many favorable conditions in helping various departments maintain close ties and cooperate with one another. The various academic activities sponsored by the CAS departments are aimed at analyzing and studying the international trend of development in science and technology, at exchanging information on research work in various fields and at putting forward and discussing new ideas, new concepts and incipient signs in the academic realm. Such activities are of great significance in promoting diffusion in various academic departments and in giving academic guidance to all scientific research units in all fields throughout the country.

Fundamentally speaking, to strengthen the ties and cooperation among China's scientists and technicians working in different fields, we still need to solve the problem of systems. In this regard, the CAS must, first of all, foster the thinking of unity and cooperation, encourage scientific and technological workers to do some teaching in colleges and hold some jobs in industrial departments concurrently, and welcome the scientific and technological personnel in institutions of higher learning and other units to carry out cooperative research work in the research institutes, making full use of large precision instruments and equipment. Certain basic research projects, including some of an applied nature, that need financial aid should be selected and supported after an appraisal by experts of the same professions as organized by the CAS academic department. As for certain redundant projects, the CAS department can organize special discussion meetings to make reasonable suggestions for readjustment after an earnest study by people in the academic field. Within the CAS itself, it is also necessary to reform the existing irrational system so as to expand the power of the research institutes to manage their own affairs.

In the last part of his report, Fang Yi expressed these hopes: 1) The academy will bring into full play the fine traditions and foster a good style of study. 2) The academy will respect old scientists and place great hopes on young and middle-aged scientists. 3) The party and government cadres working at the academy will study more diligently and constantly improve themselves.

OFFICIAL ON SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY GUIDING PRINCIPLES

## Satellite Project Put Off

OW271536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 27 May (XINHUA)--China is disseminating research results from laboratories to factories and from defence departments to civil departments, said Tong Dalin, vice minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission. Tong Dalin, a specialist in science policy research, was speaking to Chinese and foreign correspondents about China's new guiding principles on science and technology. He was joined by three aides, including Yong Longgui, who is known as an "electronic brain" abroad and is now the chief of the planning bureau of the commission.

Tong Dalin said that the new guidelines were formulated towards the end of last year with a view to correcting the past situation in which economic and scientific development were planned in isolation from each other. This was also the result of a review of the work done in the past two years since the national science congress was held in March 1978.

Tong Dalin called the dissemination process "three shifts," the third shift being dissemination of foreign technology to China. This meant, he explained, a better selection of those foreign technologies that were suitable to Chinese conditions and a better work to digest them. In the new guidelines the energy policy figured prominently, he added.

Referring to the recent election of scientists as president and vice-presidents of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, he emphasized that its significance would "go beyond the academy to other scientific departments." He called attention to the nationwide interest in large-scale scientific extension work in the Chinese countryside and industrial enterprises and asked the press to follow new developments closely.

Other major points Tong Dalin and his aides discussed in the question-and-answer session included:

--The new guidelines were not only shortterm policies geared to China's present economic readjustment plan, but would remain valid for a fairly long period of time though they may be perfected in certain aspects in the meantime;

--The new guidelines do not mean a de-emphasis of basic research, which should gradually be strengthened within the framework of the economic readjustment. Some projects requiring huge investment will be postponed though. The plan to build China's first 50 BeV proton synchrotron will be postponed, but the work on fabrication of models of the many component parts will go on. The original plan to launch scientific satellites for tele-communication, meteorological, astronomical and resource-surveying purposes has also been put off.

--The statistics announced in China's economic communiques for the past two years are "reliable." A China economic yearbook will soon be issued, in which the exaggerated statistics concerning the years of the "Cultural Revolution" will be revised.

--At the highest level, Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping is in charge of the scientific and technological development, with Vice-Premier Fang Yi assisting him.

## AFP Report

BK271500 Hong Kong AFP in English 1348 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 27 May (AFP)--China today announced the postponement until an unspecified date of the launching of several satellites originally scheduled to be rocketed into earth orbit by the end of this [words indistinct].



Vice-minister of the state commission in charge of sciences and technology, Tong Dalin, made the announcement at a Beijing press conference dealing with science and technology in China. He said implementation of a space program, drawn up in 1979 and calling for the launching of satellites over the next two years, had not been possible due to the country's current economic belt-tightening policy.

In a review of the country's scientific and technological policy, Mr Tong said China's chief problem was to gain the ability to move from the research stage to that of production. In this connection, he noted that many new products could not be mass-produced at low prices.

He also deplored the fact that due to the current policy of economic retrenchment, several projects involving basic research had had to be postponed although he added that research work would be continued.

Mr Tong said in reply to a question that he thought China was 15 years behind in research and 30 years behind other countries in production techniques. Referring to energy problems he said China was trying to eliminate waste and was actively prospecting for and developing existing sources. Hydroelectric power production was inadequate and China would be giving priority to building hydroelectric power stations, he added.

Referring to the nuclear sector, Mr Tong said that the agreement of principle with France on setting up two nuclear power stations in China was not yet in the implementation stage. Discussions were well advanced with a Hong Kong-based company on the setting up of a nuclear power station in Guangdong Province, neighbouring the British colony.

Mr Tong announced that China would shortly publish an economic handbook with new editions to be brought out annually, in which incorrect statistics published during the Cultural Revolution period (1966-76) would be checked and corrected.

#### BEIJING RADIO TO AIR LECTURES ON BASIC PRINCIPLES

OW270245 [Editorial report] Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin at 2315 GMT on 23 May carries the following station announcement:

"Beginning 26 May, the study program of this station will carry a series of lectures on the four basic principles. Our party has consistently adhered to the principles of upholding party leadership, the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship, i.e. the dictatorship of the proletariat, and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. By exemplarily upholding the four basic principles, the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee laid down a correct line.

"Historical experience shows that whether or not the four basic principles are upheld is a major matter concerning the success or failure of the party's cause, the destiny of the country and the nation and the success or failure of the four modernizations. Upholding the four basic principles is in the fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities throughout the country.

"In view of what is on the minds of cadres and people, this series of lectures will systematically discuss why the four basic principles should be upheld, expound the basic contents of these principles and the basic characteristics of socialism and deal with such questions as how to look upon the superiority of socialism and how to correctly understand and uphold the four basic principles in the new historical period.

"The lectures will be written by Deng Liqun, Liao Gailong and comrades of the research office of the CCP Central Committee Secretariat, the central documentary research office, the Propaganda Department and party school of the CCP Central Committee, the Philosophy and Economics Institutes of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and other units.

"Comrade Chen Wenbin has written an introduction to this series of lectures.

"This series will consist of 25 lectures. The titles of the introduction and the first five lectures are: 'Upholding the Four Basic Principles Is the Basic Guarantee for the Realization of the Four Modernizations;' 'Upholding the Four Basic Principles Is in the Fundamental Interests of the People of All Nationalities Throughout the Country;' 'Socialist Modernization Will Be Out of the Question Without the Communist Party;' 'Uphold and Improve Party Leadership;' 'Build Closer Relations Between the Party and the Masses and Strengthen the Party's Fighting Capacity;' and 'Grasping Ideological Education Is an Important Link in Strengthening Party Leadership.'"

#### NATIONAL BIOGAS CONFERENCE CONCLUDES IN BEIJING

OW271707 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 27 May (XINHUA)--One hundred million people in rural China will be using domestically-generated methane gas as cooking fuel by 1990, according to a plan adopted at a national biogas conference which closed here today. According to the plan, the number of pits for generating biogas from human and animal waste and vegetable refuse will increase at an annual rate of 1 million. By 1990 the total number will be well over 16 million, as against the present 6.65 million.

Delegates to the conference, who came from all over China, heard that 715,000 fermentation pits were built in each of the past two years.

In the countryside, biogas--also known as marsh gas--is used in the processing of farm and sideline produce, generating electric power and for cooking and lighting. The delegates were told that 100,000 peasant technicians are engaged in producing marsh gas in China and there are 20,000 teams building gas pits. Ninety-five percent of marsh gas pits built so far have proved successful.

In China's northernmost provinces of Heilongjiang and Jilin, solar radiation is used to raise the temperature in marsh gas pits, so that gas is available in winter seasons. Twenty-three provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have set up special organizations to supervise marsh gas work. The national office on marsh gas work and the regional groups made a general survey on rural cooking fuels, and are training technicians.

With the setting up of a marsh gas research institute under the Ministry of Agriculture, research into marsh gas has been intensified in universities, colleges and research institutions throughout China, and this has led to the successful use of organic mud and sewage from leather and pharmaceutical factories to produce marsh gas. Progress has also been made in using mixed marsh gas and diesel gas to operate diesel engines. Last year, five kinds of marsh gas cooking stoves were recommended for wide-spread use.

China's marsh gas development has aroused great attention abroad. In 1979 and 1980, courses and discussions on marsh gas generation were held in China, sponsored by organizations under the UN. China also sent marsh gas technicians to Asian, African, Latin American and European countries to participate in meetings on marsh gas work or to build Chinese-type gas pits.

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CHINA  
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

STATE COUNCIL EMPHASIZES VEGETABLE SUPPLY

OW280623 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0126 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 May (XINHUA)--The Ministries of Agriculture and Commerce submitted a "report on strengthening the production and management of vegetables in large and medium cities and industrial and mining areas" that was recently transmitted with written instructions by the State Council to various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

In the circular transmitting this report with written instructions, the State Council states: With the aim of further increasing vegetable supply, cities and industrial and mining areas must strengthen leadership over this work in earnest and pay close attention to solving problems in this work. The work relating to vegetable supply in the cities, the circular adds, should not be done by fits and starts varying in tempo. The governments in various large and medium cities and industrial and mining areas must each specifically assign a leading comrade to pay constant attention to this work. Agricultural, commercial, financial, material supplies, supply and marketing, industry and transport, public health and urban construction departments concerned must strive to improve vegetable work noticeably within a relatively short time through close coordination and concerted efforts.

Analyzing the existing problems concerning vegetable supply in most large and medium cities and industrial and mining areas during the past 1 or 2 years, the Ministries of Agriculture and Commerce note in the report that the situation was rather critical due to meager supply, poor quality and high selling price; furthermore, the lack of sufficient commercial outlets has become a big encumbrance to the urban inhabitants as far as buying vegetables is concerned.

The report says that since the success or failure in ensuring vegetable supply will have a direct bearing on the daily lives of hundreds of millions of people, on political stability and on the smooth readjustment of the national economy, efforts should be made to improve this work as soon as possible.

To make the production and supply of vegetables in large and medium cities and industrial and mining areas a success, the Ministries of Agriculture and Commerce suggest that the large and medium cities and nearby suburban districts firmly implement the principle of giving priority to growing vegetables in agricultural production. Steps must be taken to implement various economic policies in the vegetable-growing areas and to help vegetable-growing communes and brigades solve the relations between vegetable production, industry and sideline occupation, and grain production. In making labor force arrangements and distributing the means of production, priority should be given to vegetable production.

The report suggests that the development plans of large and medium cities should tie in with the building of more stable vegetable production bases. The leasing of vegetable plots by all state organs and enterprises and business units is strictly prohibited. Strict control measures should be taken against seizing vegetable plots for capital construction. In vegetable production, the guiding thoughts to be followed firmly are: production should exceed marketing, and we should win a bumper harvest in defiance of natural disasters. The supply of vegetables to large and medium cities should rely mainly on production by the suburban district while counting on national redistribution as a subsidiary measure.

The report of the Ministries of Agriculture and Commerce emphasizes that supply and marketing departments at all levels should make an effort to improve administration and management and introduce planned and steady reform on the way vegetables should be procured and marketed. Reform should also be introduced on regulating distribution during the slack and brisk seasons, price policies, and the establishment of outlets, storage facilities, management links and so forth so the supply of vegetables in the large and medium cities and industrial and mining areas can be improved within a short time.



RADIO BEIJING URGES SEVERE PUNISHMENT OF CRIMINALS

OW272026 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 26 May 81

[Station commentator's article: "Use the Weapon of the Law To Heavily and Swiftly Punish Serious Criminals"]

[Text] Stability and unity are the common wish of people in the whole country and prerequisites for successfully promoting the four modernizations. The political and economic situation in our country now is excellent. Security in society has also improved after efforts to straighten it out last year. However, we must further improve and consolidate security in the society.

After the 10 years of turmoil, people now especially cherish security in society and hate criminal offenses which endanger people's lives, property and security. Therefore, the people strongly urge the government to severely punish active criminals who commit homicide, robbery, rape, arson and activities that seriously disrupt public order. The people's demand is completely justified. It is very necessary to punish active criminals who commit the above-mentioned five kinds of serious crimes as heavily and swiftly as possible in accordance with the law.

Heavy and swift punishment should be based on facts and meted out in accordance with the law. Both the general and the specific provisions of China's criminal law have set guidelines for sentencing offenders. The law calls for heavy punishment for grave offenses and light penalties for minor infractions. The penalties imposed shall be based on due consideration for the facts, nature and degree of each offense and its damage to society. The criminal law sets minimum and maximum penalties for each crime in order to correctly punish the many kinds of criminal activities.

Punishing criminals as heavily as possible means meting out heavier punishment in cases of serious crimes within the scope of flexibility as stipulated by the criminal law. Punishing criminals as swiftly as possible means prompt prosecution and sentencing of criminals within prescribed limits in accordance with the law of criminal procedure.

It is completely correct and in accord with the wish of the masses to heavily and swiftly punish criminals who seriously endanger society in accordance with the law in order to meet the demand of social security. In this respect, many political and judicial organizations have gained a lot of experience in handling criminal cases. By firmly cracking down on, breaking up, guarding against and preventing criminal activities, some people's courts have correctly applied the principle of the criminal law on meting out heavier punishment for serious offenses and have thus effectively curbed criminal activities. Some people's procuratorates have also changed the practice of waiting in offices. Procurators have gone to public security organizations and visited grassroots level units and masses to understand cases and expedite prosecution work. This is good and should be promoted.

However, there are also some political and judicial cadres who do not understand the law well or who are not proficient in handling law. As a result, they have created some problems in handling criminal cases, such as improprieties in judging and passing sentence.

We hope that political and judicial cadres will strive to make good use of the weapon of law, closely rely on the masses, correctly, legally and promptly punish serious criminal offenders, and more effectively preserve social security.

FORESTRY MINISTER INSPECTS ANHUI'S FORESTRY WORK

OW261420 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 May 81

[Excerpts] According to an ANHUI RIBAO report, Comrade Yong Wentao, minister of forestry, and others investigated Anhui's forestry production from 6 April to 11 May. They split into 2 groups and inspected 16 key forestry counties in Xuancheng, Huizhou, Anqing and Luan Prefectures. They held a forestry discussion meeting in Taiping County attended by responsible comrades of 10 counties in the 4 aforementioned prefectures. On returning to Hefei, they held separate discussion meetings of related personnel of the provincial forestry department, the provincial timber company and the academy for prospecting and designing in forestry.

The responsible comrade of the Ministry of Forestry said: After visiting the localities, the two groups feel that the situation of forestry in Anhui is quite good. They are quite impressed with local leaders' attention to forestry and the policies and measures they have taken to solve important problems.

Comrade Yong Wentao said: The present excellent situation in Anhui is hard to come by. We learned a lesson after witnessing the situation. However, he noted the many problems in Anhui's forestry. The prominent ones are: 1) a high consumption of forest resources and a decline in the number of felleable trees, while other forestry products have diminished considerably; 2) insufficient backup resources in forestry. Now the province's standing timber accounts for only 6.1 percent, while half-grown trees and saplings account for 23.2 and 70.7 percent, respectively. This means the old trees are almost used up, but the medium and small trees have not grown in sufficient numbers. If no effective measures are taken to change this situation, the contradiction between the demand and supply of lumber and forestry products will become more acute, and nature's ecological equilibrium will be upset so much as to seriously affect agricultural production, animal husbandry and the people's livelihood.

ANHUI'S ZHANG JINGFU MEETS HONG KONG COMPATRIOTS

OW271829 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 May 81

[Excerpts] The Anhui Provincial International Trust and Investment Service Company has appointed (Wang Kuancheng), president of (Wei Da) Corporation in Hong Kong, honorary chairman of its board of directors. It has appointed Pan Ezhang chairman of its board of directors and (Zhang Guangde), (Rong Guangheng), (Liu Dexing) and (Chen Maotong) as its board's vice chairmen with (Rong Guangheng) as its general manager. The appointments have been approved by the Anhui provincial people's government.

Attending the first meeting of the company's board of directors on 26 May were Hou Yang, vice governor of Anhui, Pan Ezhang, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee and chairman of the provincial federation of industry and commerce, (Wang Kuancheng), head of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong and president of Hong Kong's (Wei Da) Corporation, and representatives of China's International Trust and Investment Company and of departments concerned from fraternal provinces and municipalities.

Vice Governor Hou Yang delivered a speech. He extended warm congratulations to the Anhui Provincial International Trust and Investment Service Company on its founding. He said: The provincial party committee and the provincial people's government are greatly concerned about this company. I believe that the company, after its founding, will contribute to Anhui's economic construction.

Hou Yang urged the Hong Kong and Macao compatriots to vigorously support the company in its operations so as to contribute to the construction of the motherland.

On the evening of 25 May, Zhang Jingfu, first secretary of the Anhui provincial party committee met with and feted (Wang Kuancheng), other compatriots from Hong Kong and representatives of various provinces and municipalities who came to attend the first meeting of the company's board of directors.

ANHUI'S ZHANG JINGFU AT CHILDREN'S DAY FORUM

OW280223 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 May 81

[Summary] According to a report by this station's reporter, the General Office of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial women's federation jointly sponsored a forum on the afternoon of 26 May at the (Daojianglou) guesthouse to celebrate the "1 June International Children's Day" and to discuss how to better bring up and educate youths and train talented personnel for the country's four modernizations.

"A total of over 300 people were invited to take part in the forum. These included some primary school teachers and assistants for Young Pioneers in Hefei Municipality, provincial-level childcare and education workers, youths' health workers in Hefei Municipality and parents. Attending were responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial People's Congress and the provincial people's government. Comrade (Wang Min), member of the Secretariat of the All-China Women's Federation, also attended and spoke at the forum. Also attending the forum were responsible persons of the provincial and municipal departments concerned and of mass organizations."

Everyone at the forum enthusiastically expressed his hopes and opinions on educating children as well as on other relevant work. Many comrades said they were determined to share the difficulties of the country during the period of readjustment and contribute to the cause of bringing up talented personnel for the country's four modernizations.

"Comrade Zhang Jingfu, first secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke at the forum. He first extended cordial regards on behalf of the provincial party committee to the comrades and departments that are concerned with services for youths throughout the province and to the enthusiastic personages from all circles.

"In his speech, Comrade Zhang Jingfu said: The training of youth into a generation of new people who have great communist ideals, morality, knowledge and physical strength and who are determined to contribute to the people, the motherland and mankind is a [words indistinct] task.

"Comrade Zhang Jingfu stressed: At present, the crux of doing a good job in bringing up, training and educating youths is to raise the level of child care and education personnel as well as other personnel involved in youth work. It is also necessary to raise the level of the role teachers and parents play in educating children. Training children and youths into talented personnel who are morally, intellectually and physically well developed requires close cooperation from the three sides--parents, schools and society. Party committees at all levels should list youth work on their agenda, discuss and examine the work at fixed dates and succeed in putting ideology, organization, plans and measures on a solid basis. Comrades of all circles concerned and [words indistinct] concerned should [words indistinct] do an even better job in running nurseries, kindergartens, children's hospitals [words indistinct] and contribute to training a generation of new people."

JIANGSU'S XU JIATUN ATTENDS MEETING ON AGRICULTURE

OW261108 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] A provincial work conference on the promotion of agricultural technology was recently held in Wuxian County. The meeting relayed the guidelines of the forum on promoting agricultural technology sponsored by the State Agricultural Commission and stressed the study of how to strengthen the works of promoting agricultural technology and of how to further accelerate the development of agricultural production in the rural areas under the new situation that has emerged since the system of responsibility in agricultural production was implemented.

Some 200 responsible comrades from the departments concerned attended the conference. Comrade Xu Jiatun attended and addressed the conference.



Through summing up the experiences in the past 32 years, the participants held that our province has made great achievements in doing scientific and technological tasks in agriculture. The meeting held that to achieve greater development and attain a new level in agricultural production in our province in the course of economic readjustment, it will be necessary to rely first on policies and then on science.

In relying on science, it is now necessary to do a good job in promoting and applying scientific technology, and making technology serve agricultural production, in line with local conditions.

The meeting worked out eight specific plans for promoting agricultural technology this year. The meeting pointed out: As a result of implementing various systems of responsibility in production in rural areas throughout the province, there has now emerged a new situation in which the masses are studying and applying science to production. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the work in promoting agricultural technology to meet the needs of the new situation that has emerged.

The meeting emphasized studying how to implement the system of responsibility in promoting agricultural technology. The meeting called on leading party and government organs at various levels to include the work of promoting agricultural technology as an item in their work agenda, study conscientiously and do the work well. The departments at various levels specifically engaged in agricultural work should take this as a major task of their own departments.

In promoting agricultural technology, it is necessary to constantly improve and summarize the work. All other departments concerned, including planning, financial and supply departments, must give positive support to this work. Those comrades who have made remarkable achievements in promoting agricultural technology should be commended and awarded. At the meeting cash awards were presented to those units and individuals who won awards in improving the work of promoting agricultural technology in 1980.

#### JIANGXI HOLDS INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT CONFERENCE

OW271154 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 May 81

[Excerpts] The Jiangxi provincial work conference on industry and transport, sponsored by the provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government, held a plenary meeting in Bayi auditorium the afternoon of 26 May.

Comrade Bai Dongcai, secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee and governor of the province, delivered an important speech at the meeting, elaborating on how the province can better implement the principle of furthering the national economic readjustment and achieving greater political stability.

After viewing and analyzing Jiangxi's political and economic situation since the beginning of this year, Bai Dongcai called on workers on the industrial, transport and all other provincial fronts to brace themselves, concert efforts, seize the hour and work hard to fulfill this year's national economic plan and the economic readjustment task by increasing production and incomes and reducing expenditures.

Present at the meeting were responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government, including Jiang Weiqing, Fu Yutian, Mo Ping, Wang Zhaorong, Wang Zemin, Wang Shixian, Xu Qin, Zhang Guozhen, Fang Qian and Liang Kaixuan.

Governor Bai Dongcai's speech was divided into three parts. The first part dealt with Jiangxi's new achievements in the first 4 months of this year in readjusting the economy. He said that the political and economic situation in the province has been stable and is improving. This success was due to our efforts to conscientiously implement the principle of further readjusting the national economy and achieving greater political stability since the central work conference last December and the provincial party committee's work conference in January of 1981.

Guided by the principle of readjustment, all fronts in the province have scored conspicuous achievements and revenue and expenditure are balanced. We now have a financial surplus. In a nutshell, new advances were made possible in Jiangxi's economic readjustment task in the first 4 months of this year. They were better than expected. But we must clearly understand that we are still facing many problems, and the influence of "leftist" thinking on economic work still exists. People still do not quite understand the relationship between readjustment and reform and that between readjustment and production. Efforts are needed to strengthen cooperation between the various departments. We should continue to work hard to bring about a balance of annual revenue and expenditure, a balance of credit loans and repayment, and stabilize commodity prices. Under no circumstances should we take this lightly.

The second part of Governor Bai Dongcai's speech dealt mainly with how to fulfill the party Central Committee's principle of further readjusting the economy. After expounding the guiding ideas on economic readjustment, he explained his views on the following points:

1. Economic diversification: He said that our province cannot gain high speed in economic construction without efforts to diversify the economy. After analyzing Jiangxi's good natural conditions and the wide-ranging vista of developing diversified economy, he stated that to promote economic diversification in the province, it is necessary to overcome the idea of concentrating on one thing only; correctly handle the relationship between grain production and multipurpose development; assure a reasonable production structure for agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries; and, while ensuring steady increases in grain production, spare no efforts to develop forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, fisheries and industry, as well as to produce various cash crops.

2. Economic efficiency: He said that raising economic efficiency means achieving the maximum results at minimum cost. A salient weak point of Jiangxi's industry is its low economic efficiency. It hurts us badly. Through readjustment, we should modernize our industrial structure step by step, group the enterprises on a specialization basis and upgrade our economic structure. We should blaze a new trail that requires less investment, reduces raw material consumption and achieves better results.

The third part of Comrade Bai Dongcai's speech elaborated on the issue of achieving greater political stability. He said that to assure political stability, it is imperative to unswervingly adhere to the party's line, principles and policies formulated at the third plenary session of its current Central Committee and maintain political unanimity with the central authorities. Without this, there is no way to assure stability and unity. It is necessary to strengthen the democratic dictatorship of the people--the dictatorship of the proletariat--deal heavy blows to the hostile elements and other criminals undermining stability and unity, improve public order and work hard to maintain and safeguard public security in society as a whole.

#### JINAN PLA COMMANDER AT SOLDIERS MOBILIZATION RALLY

SK230840 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] According to our correspondent (Li Jingrong), the Jinan PLA units held a mobilization rally at the Bayi auditorium on 21 May urging soldiers to be glorious pace setters in building a socialist spiritual civilization. The rally also called on the CYL members and the youths to extensively carry out activities on the "four have's," "three attention's," and "two fear-not's" to promote the building of a modernized revolutionary army.

Comrade Rao Shoukun, commander of the Jinan PLA units, addressed the rally. He said: Building a socialist spiritual civilization is a strategic policy of the party Central Committee and a major matter of strategic importance. The People's Liberation Army should become a wall of steel in safeguarding the motherland. This is a sacred duty of our soldiers. Striving to be glorious pace setters in building a lofty spiritual civilization is an obligation of our people's army.



The arduous task of developing China, achieving the four modernizations and building and safeguarding our modern socialist country is now entrusted to our younger generation by history. All young people must clearly understand their historical missions, voluntarily achieve the demands of the "four have's," "three attention's," and "two fear-not's" and strive to be glorious pace setters in building a socialist spiritual civilization.

At the rally, Xu Hongyun, director of the Political Department of the Jinan PLA units, read a notice released by the Political Department of the Jinan PLA units on commending a number of advanced CYL organizations and individuals distinguished in building a socialist spiritual civilization. The CYL organizations and the individuals commended at the rally gave a letter of proposal to all PLA units, CYL members and youths on fulfilling the demands of the "four have's," "three attention's," and "two fear-not's" and striving to be glorious pace setters in building a socialist spiritual civilization.

#### SHANDONG EDITORIAL URGES CONFIDENCE IN FUTURE

SK240627 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 May 81

[Report on DAZHONG RIBAO 23 May editorial: "Understand the Basic Situation and Believe in a Bright Future"]

[Text] The editorial states: Guided by the line of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, cadres at all levels and all people in Shandong Province are devoting themselves to their work in striving to do their bit for economic readjustment and socialist modernization. The situation in the province, as elsewhere, is very good. However, some comrades do not have an adequate understanding of the basic situation in our country and our province and have no confidence in the future of our great cause. Some cast their eyes only on the good situation and underestimate the difficulties and problems we have. People with such ideas fail to study and observe the basic situation in view of the principle and line. Therefore, through political and ideological work, enabling more people to understand the country's basic situation and enhancing their confidence in the bright future of our great cause is an issue which party committees at all levels must pay attention to and deal with.

How do we understand the basic situation in the province and the country? We will have the correct answer only if we analyze practically the historical progress since the smashing of the gang of four in terms of the principle and line.

The editorial states: The line, principles and policies set forth by the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee have become effective politically and economically in both urban and rural areas. Our party's line has never been so welcomed by the people as it is today. Moreover, both the urban and rural economies have developed, the people's life has been improved and their minds are at ease. Some comrades said: We feel happy, right and energetic working with the guidance of the line set forth by the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. This shows that our party's line and our orientation of advance are correct and our party is enjoying ever-growing prestige. More party members and masses are beginning to realize the superiority of socialism and become more confident in a bright future. This is the basic situation of the country and the province in early 1980s—the basic characteristics of the current situation.

The editorial states: The reason we emphasize understanding of the basic situation in the country and the province is that we want more comrades to have confidence in the bright future of our great cause. To have a correct understanding of the basic situation, we must consider the line, the principle, the situation as a whole and the general trend of events. We must never limit ourselves to trifles. Distrust and lack of confidence in the bright future of our great cause is partially caused by the fact that not all the party's policies are effective. Nevertheless, failure to correctly understand the situation is the main cause. Therefore, only when one has a correct understanding of the situation can he be confident of a bright future for our great cause.



SHANGHAI RAISES PRODUCTION OF CHILDREN'S PRODUCTS

OW241234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] Shanghai, 24 May (XINHUA)--Shanghai is producing large amounts of children's clothes, shoes, hats, toys and candies for June first, International Children's Day.

Since April, garment factories have supplied retail shops with 260,000 items of children's clothes. In March this year, garment manufacturers held a children's clothing exhibition at which 234 samples were displayed. Retail shops put in their orders and in the past two months daily production has doubled to fill them all before June first.

Six hundred thousand children's hats in 72 designs have appeared on the market as well as sandals, leather shoes and rubber boots. This year, the Shanghai No 2 rubber footwear factory has been turning out children's boots in red, yellow, green, blue and brown with panda, Mickey Mouse and pussy cat decorations on them.

As June first approaches, toys are in the greatest demand. Sales have gone up 54 percent over this period of last year. Forty new products have been added. The total number of playthings found at toy counters comes to 500 kinds.

The Shanghai Xianfeng film machinery factory has designed and produced a toy film projector with short films including "Snow Boy," an animation film of 1980 award, and a puppet film "Two Talented Acrobats." The production target for this year is 100,000 projectors and 150,000 film copies.

Food processing plants are putting out special cakes, cookies and candies for Children's Day, as well as some new baby foods.

SHANGHAI CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY CLOSES

OW271111 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 May 81

[Excerpts] The Shanghai municipal conference on scientific and technological work concluded this afternoon. A summing-up report was made by Shanghai Mayor Wang Daohan.

Attending today's meeting were Yang Shifa, Chen Jinghua, Zhao Zukang, Yang Di and other leading comrades of the municipal party committee and the municipal government.

After earnestly studying the important instructions of the party Central Committee and the State Council on scientific and technological work and after discussing Vice Mayor Yang Shifa's report on scientific and technological work, the attendants acquired a better understanding of the importance of science and technology and gained a clearer idea of the principle of making science and technology serve economic construction.

During the meeting, speeches were made by the representatives of the municipal bureau of textile industry, the ninth planning institute of the Sixth Ministry of Machine Building, the Shanghai Institute of Nonferrous Metals, the Shanghai Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Department of Chemistry of Fudan University, and the Shanghai Institute of Industrial and Automatic Gauges and Meters of the First Ministry of Machine Building.

The meeting also discussed revision of "opinions on improving the management of scientific research funds" and "opinions of giving full play to the role of the five principal scientific and technological (?contingents) in Shanghai" drafted by the Shanghai Committee of Science and Technology, as well as the "experimental regulations on protection of technology and transference of (?technology) in Shanghai" drafted by the municipal science committee and the municipal subbureau of patents.

In his summing-up report delivered at today's closing ceremony, Comrade Wang Daoshan said: We must be firmly aware that economic and social development go hand in hand with scientific and technological development. We must understand the strategic importance in enhancing economic and social development with science and technology and give full rein to the superiority of science and technology. Leading comrades at all levels must attach great importance to scientific and technological work and not just pay lipservice to it. They should follow the example set by the municipal bureau of textile industry, which has successfully promoted production and science and technology at the same time, and which has relied on science and technology to bring about continual development in production.

Wang Daoshan pointed out: To firmly implement the principle of making science and technology serve economic construction, we must, while mapping out our long-range and annual development plans, make sure that scientific and technological work is integrated with our economic and social development plans. We must put the stress of scientific and technological work on developing the technology needed in the production of consumer goods for daily use; in the production of materials and equipment needed by the light industrial, textile, handicraft, electronics and construction departments; in conserving energy and exploring new energy resources; in the development of agricultural science and technology; and in research on urban construction, housing construction, environmental protection, and medical and health work. Scientific research departments must pay attention to improving the equality of their products and to absorbing and digesting foreign countries' advanced technology, and make a great effort to develop new technology.

#### MINORITY VISITING GROUP ARRIVES IN SHANGHAI

OW260911 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] The first group of the 1981 national minority visiting group organized by the State Nationalities Affairs Commission arrived in Shanghai 25 May. The 210-member group is made up of representatives of 29 minority nationalities and (Deng) and (Xia-er-ba) peoples in Nei Monggol, Xinjiang, Guangxi, Xizang, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Yunnan and Guangdong. Among them are cadres of various nationalities, advanced and model workers on the financial, trade, agricultural and animal husbandry fronts, and minority people who rendered meritorious service in the war of self-defense against Vietnamese aggression.

Leaders of the municipal departments concerned paid a call on the visiting group on the afternoon of 25 May.

#### Welcoming Ceremony

OW270423 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] More than 1,000 people of all nationalities from all walks of life in Shanghai held a meeting at the municipal CPPCC auditorium in the evening of 26 May to warmly welcome the national minorities delegation.

Zhang Chengzong, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress and director of the United Front Work Department of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee; Song Richang, vice chairman of the municipal CCP Committee; and other responsible persons of departments concerned attended the welcoming meeting. Zhang Chengzong spoke. On behalf of the people of Shanghai, he warmly welcomed the visiting compatriots of national minorities and also thanked the various national minorities and areas for their support to Shanghai. A song and dance program of national minority character was presented by the Shanghai municipal minority amateur troupe.

ZHEJIANG CONGRESS SELECTS NEW SECRETARY GENERAL

OW222148 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] The Standing Committee of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress held its ninth meeting today with Vice Chairman Wang Fang presiding. The meeting discussed questions on the division of work regarding the additional vice chairmen and members of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress elected by the third meeting of the fifth provincial People's Congress. A decision was made to relieve Comrade Wang Fang of the post of secretary general and to appoint Xing Zitao as secretary general of the Standing Committee of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress concurrently.

The meeting also approved provisional measures on dismantling and evacuating civilian houses for national construction in Ningpo Municipality and other appointments and dismissals.

**Members Hold Discussions**

OW231405 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 May 81

[Excerpts] During panel discussions, participants in the third session of the Fifth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress and the third session of the Fourth Zhejiang Provincial CPPCC Committee heatedly discussed issues of improving the work style of government leading organs and of promoting stability and unity in society. They put forward many fine opinions and suggestions.

Congress deputies from Jinhua Prefecture said: The problem of organizations being overstaffed is very serious. As the number of units keeps on increasing and their staffs keep on expanding as the result of a continuous division of government organizations, work efficiency has kept on decreasing, thus gravely obstructing the smooth progress of the four modernizations.

Provincial CPPCC Committee members (Li Chengwei), (Mao Yihu), (Zhu Zhaoren) and (Zheng Chian) said: The current waste, particularly the waste of manpower, is shocking. Many factories, schools and administrative organizations are overstaffed. While the size of staffs is big, very few people do solid work. Such units must have better staffs and simpler administration. Their administrative departments must also carry out the system of responsibility and formulate rules and regulations so that rewards and punishments can be meted out strictly and fairly.

Many congress deputies from Wenzhou Municipality reported that irregularities are fairly serious in some departments. They said that the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress should organize the people's representatives to inspect and investigate these departments so as to give fuller play to its role in supervising the government.

Many congress deputies also said that the system requiring deputies of the provincial People's Congress to periodically conduct inspections must be enforced. In view of the deteriorating social order at present, they proposed that deputies of the provincial People's Congress inspect the work of public security organs, procuratorial organs and people's courts.

(Gao Yuke), deputy of Wenzhou Prefecture, said: While some success has been achieved in recent years in checking how financial and economic regulations have been carried out, violations of financial and economic regulations are still very serious in some localities and units. For example, government funds have been retained and diverted at will for nonbudgeted construction projects, holding banquets and making gifts, and for excessive eating and drinking. There have been various types of tax evasion, and bonuses have been erroneously given in the name of working overtime, and so forth.



(Chen Jinhu), member of the provincial CPPCC Committee, said: State-run stores must play the role of stabilizing commodity prices. Supply and marketing cooperatives in particular should not sell their merchandise at negotiated prices whenever they please. Business administrative departments should supervise the transactions of these cooperatives with appropriate, not rigid, measures. They must in particular regularly organize the masses to inspect commodity prices.

People's representatives of the PLA troops stationed in Zhejiang said: The various policies of giving special care to disabled servicemen and to family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen must be properly implemented. Although local governments have done a fairly good job in implementing these policies, they should adopt some new measures for caring for disabled servicemen and family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen since new situations have arisen in this regard in the same way as more flexible policies have been adopted and various production responsibility systems have been established in the rural areas.

#### CPPCC Session Closes

OW231101 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] The third plenary session of the Fourth Zhejiang Provincial CPPCC Committee concluded victoriously this morning after 9 days of meetings. Chen Zuolin and Guan Junting, secretaries of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee, attended the closing ceremony. Also attending the closing ceremony were Mao Quihua, chairman, and He Kexi, Zhang Renzhi, Chen Li, Wu Youxin, Wang Jiwu, Zhou Qingxiang, Chen Lijie, He Zhibin, Zhu Zhiguang, (Zhou Chunhui) and (Feng Quiyun), vice chairmen, of the provincial CPPCC Committee.

Following its opening on 14 May, the third session of the provincial CPPCC Committee heard an opening speech by Chairman Mao Quihua and a speech by Tie Ying, first secretary of the Zhejiang provincial party committee. It also heard and examined Vice Chairman Wang Jiwu's report on the work of the fourth Standing Committee of the provincial CPPCC Committee. All those in attendance were satisfied with the accomplishments made by the provincial CPPCC Committee over the past year and more. The CPPCC members also attended the third meeting of the fifth provincial People's Congress as observers to hear and discuss Vice Governor Chen Zuolin's government work report and other work reports. In discussing the major policy of continuing economic readjustment and further promoting political stability in Zhejiang, the CPPCC members hailed the successes accomplished in this regard and also offered their criticisms and suggestions, demonstrating the CPPCC members' revolutionary spirit of being concerned over the four modernizations and their desire to make greater contributions.

Today's closing session was presided over by its executive chairman Zhang Renzhi. The session elected Zhu Zhiguang, (Zhou Chunhui) and (Feng Quiyun) as additional vice chairmen of the fourth CPPCC Committee, and (Mao Yihu), (Li Tianzhu), (Wu Dongtai), (Tong Chao), (Gan Shaowen), (Mai Zhongqi) and (Cai Wenhao) as additional members of the Standing Committee of the fourth provincial CPPCC Committee.

The provincial CPPCC Committee session approved a report on the examination of motions made by Chen Lin, chairman of the motions examination committee. The report said: Many members are of the opinion that members may also submit motions at normal times in addition to when the committee is in session, and that the secretariat of the provincial CPPCC Committee should periodically report to the Standing Committee of the provincial CPPCC Committee on the situation in the examination and handling of motions.

The provincial CPPCC Committee session also adopted a resolution on the work report of the fourth Standing Committee of the provincial CPPCC Committee, and a political resolution of the third plenary session of the fourth provincial CPPCC Committee.

The political resolution calls on all democratic parties, mass organizations and people's political consultative conferences and their members throughout the province to firmly adhere to the line, principles and policies set by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, to firmly uphold the four basic principles, to dedicate themselves heart and soul to hard struggle and, under the leadership of the Zhejiang provincial party committee, give full play to the CPPCC's political consultative and democratic supervisory role and do its work more effectively so as to enhance economic readjustment and develop the lively political situation of stability and unity, as well as to work for the return of Taiwan to the motherland.

(Feng Qiyun), vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, made a closing speech.

This afternoon, the provincial CPPCC Committee Standing Committee held its 15th meeting to discuss matters concerning the implementation of the guidelines set by the CPPCC session. This afternoon's meeting was presided over by Chairman Mao Qihua of the provincial CPPCC Committee.

#### ZHEJIANG'S TIE YING ATTENDS FILM AWARD CEREMONY

OW240934 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1719 GMT 23 May 81

[Excerpts] Hangzhou, 23 May (XINHUA)--The first "Golden Rooster" film award ceremony sponsored by the Chinese Filmworkers Association and the fourth "Hundred Flowers" film award ceremony sponsored by the DAZHONG DIANYING [POPULAR CINEMA] were held in Hangzhou on the evening of 23 May.

Yuan Wenshu, vice chairman of the Chinese Filmworkers Association, presided over the ceremony.

Xia Yan, honorary chairman of the appraisal committee, vice chairman of the Federation of Literary and Art Circles and chairman of the Chinese Filmworkers Association, was the first to speak at the ceremony.

Explaining how the award was named "Golden Rooster," he said: According to the lunar calendar, this is the year of the rooster. The crowing of golden roosters at daybreak symbolizes the "contention of a hundred schools of thought," and we want to urge the broad masses of filmworkers to "start their work earnestly on hearing the crowing of the roosters."

Xia Yan said: Our films still fail to meet the demands of the party and the masses in quantity and, particularly, in quality. I hope the broad masses of filmworkers devoted to China's film undertaking will continue to adhere to the four basic principles; adhere to the line and principles of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee; persist in the orientation of literature and art serving the people and socialism; adhere to the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend"; strive to report on and warmly praise the new personality of socialism that has emerged in the course of the four modernizations; pay special attention to creating works on agricultural and industrial production and on children; and contribute to the building of the socialist spiritual civilization.

On behalf of the Ministry of Culture, Situ Huimin, vice minister of culture and vice chairman of the Chinese Film Workers Association, extended greetings to award winners at the meeting.

Amid the lively and jubilant music and warm applause, glittering "Golden Rooster" and "Hundred Flower" statutes as well as award certificates were presented to award winners by Tie Ying, first secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee, Xia Yan and Situ Huimin.

Also present at the award ceremony was Yu Ling, vice chairman of the Chinese Filmworkers Association.

A soiree was held after the award ceremony.

GUANGZHOU CUSTOMS OFFICIAL DENIES RUMORS

HK280538 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] There have recently been rumors circulating to the effect that beginning 1 June customs will not allow travellers from Hong Kong and Macao to bring in television sets and so on. A reporter from this station interviewed a responsible person of the Guangzhou customs on this issue on 25 May. The responsible person confirmed that this is a sheer fabrication. He also said: There have been no changes at all in the customs regulations regarding luggage and materials brought in or taken out by travellers from Hong Kong and Macao. The relevant regulations in the Ministry of Foreign Trade's circular of 28 June 1979 still apply to them. This means each traveller from Hong Kong and Macao can bring in tax-free each year one of the following items: wristwatches, radio and television sets, recorders, cameras, electric fans, bicycles and sewing machines.

HUNAN RIBAO CALLS FOR CONFIDENCE IN CCP LEADERSHIP

OW261116 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 23 May 81

[Report on 24 May HUNAN RIBAO article by (Lin Cong) "Our Party Is Fully Capable of Leading the Four Modernizations Drive"]

[Text] The article says: There should not be any doubt about the party's ability to lead the four modernizations drive, because history has shown time and again that the Chinese Communist Party is the core of the force leading our undertakings and that the Chinese Communist Party members are the mainstay of the Chinese people. Without the endeavours made by the Communist Party, China would never have achieved independence and liberation, not to mention the four modernizations.

The article points out: A number of comrades say such things as our party is good at leading political and military affairs, but amateur in leading economic affairs; and, it will never do a good job in leading the four modernizations drive. This viewpoint is certainly wrong.

Things are always developing, and without knowledge about the past, there will be no knowledge about the present, not to mention mastery over the future. We advise those comrades holding such an erroneous viewpoint to study history a little and materialistic dialectics a little so that they can have a correct understanding about our party and unswervingly follow the party in achieving the four modernizations.

The article summed up the outstanding results achieved by our party during the past 60 years not only in leading the Chinese people to engage in political and military affairs to overthrow the "three big mountains" [imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism], and to found the People's Republic of China, but also in leading the Chinese people to consolidate the socialist system and to do a good job in economic construction.

After enumerating various achievements made by our party in leading the four modernizations drive since the downfall of the gang of four, the article points out: We say that our party is capable of leading the four modernizations drive because fundamentally our party has scientific Marxism for guidance, is oriented in accord with the development of history, and represents the interests of the broadest masses of people. Our party is fully capable of doing a good job in organizing hundreds of millions of people as well as in fully arousing their enthusiasm.

Among all affairs in the world, man is the most precious. If we have a Marxist line and if the people take their destiny in their own hands, we are fully capable of overcoming any difficulties to attain our ideals.

Now that the leftist errors have been eliminated, the orientation has been corrected, the correct road has been clearly pointed out, and our own policies and measures have been worked out, we are fully capable of tapping the potential of talented people in various fields and of arousing their enthusiasm fully. Under the leadership of the party, we are bound to progress steadily toward the achievement of the noble goal of the four modernizations.



HUNAN'S MAO ZHIYONG ATTENDS COMMODITY EXHIBITION

OW270954 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] The national conference on the exchange of general merchandise and stationery supplies called by the Ministry of Commerce opened in Changsha on 25 May. The conference was attended by 2,700 representatives of department stores, first and second level retail centers and other large department stores from 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. More than 50,000 commodities of all colors and stationery supplies filled more than 10 rooms in the brightly lit and well decorated provincial exhibition hall. On display were cosmetic items, automatic electric sewing machines, all kinds of wristwatches, leather goods, plastic products, instruments for tracing sketches, and typewriters; together with lower and medium grade items for rural use, such as enamel wares, plastic sandals and raincoats.

The Shanghai and Tianjin municipal general merchandise centers have introduced more than 300 new, popular items.

In support of this conference, more than 6,300 sample products in 60 varieties had been delivered to 10 stations and companies since mid-April. This represented the most sample products distributed in this conference. Leading provincial and municipal Comrades Mao Zhiyong, Sun Guozhi, Jiao Linyi and Wang Zhiguo attended the preview of sample products, which opened 24 May.

HAINAN MILITARY DISTRICT HOLDS CULTURAL WORK FORUM

HK230134 Haikou Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] The Political Department of Hainan Military District has held a cultural work forum, which stressed that basic-level cultural work must eliminate leftist influence and serve the effort to uphold the four basic principles and enhance the units' combat effectiveness. Since last year, basic-level cultural work in the units of the military district has gained a certain degree of success in upholding the four basic principles, publicizing the party's line, principles and policies, and enriching the spiritual life of the commanders and fighters.

The forum summed up and exchanged experiences in basic-level cultural work in the units, analyzed the existing problems, and studied and arranged future cultural work. The participants all held: Basic-level cultural work directly provides spiritual food for the commanders and fighters. It is extremely important work. Hence we must continue to strengthen leadership, eliminate leftist influence and erroneous rightist ideas, and ensure that basic-level cultural work can truly serve the effort to uphold the four basic principles and to build a modern people's army. It is necessary to persistently carry out literary and artistic criticism and guide the commanders and fighters to apply the correct viewpoint in appreciating and reading literary and artistic works. We must use various methods to conduct education in spiritual civilization and cultivate lofty moral character among the cadres and fighters. We should write some works publicizing the four basic principles and socialist spiritual civilization in connection with marking the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CCP. In addition, we must do a good job in organizing propaganda displays and reading rooms. By means of launching basic-level cultural work in the units, we should stimulate the cadres and fighters to make still greater contributions to defending and building the four modernizations.

COVERAGE OF XIZANG LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

## Banqen Erdini Qoigyí Gyancan Speech

OW241912 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0508 GMT 24 May 81

["Text" of speech by Banqen Erdini Qoigyí Gyancan, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and honorary chairman of the China Buddhist Association, at the rally celebrating the 30th anniversary of the signing of the "agreement on measures for the peaceful liberation of Xizang" held in Beijing on 23 May: "A Great Turning Point for the Development and Prosperity of the Tibetan nationality"]

[Text] Beijing, 24 May (XINHUA)--Leaders, fellow countrymen, comrades: Thirty years have passed since the signing of the agreement on measures for the peaceful liberation of Xizang. Today, central leading comrades and representatives and personages of Tibetan and other nationalities from various circles in the capital are gathered happily here to solemnly commemorate this day of great historical significance. This gives expression to the great importance attached to the work in Xizang by the party Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee and the State Council and their incomparable concern for the people of Tibetan nationality; it gives expression to the close unity and profound feelings between the people of all nationalities throughout our country. As a Tibetan, I heartily rejoice.

Xizang is an inalienable part of our great motherland. The Tibetan nationality is a part of the unified multinational community that is our country. In the long historical development, the people of Tibetan nationality and the people of all the other nationalities throughout the country have together opened up our country's vast territory, promoted economic development, created a brilliant culture and fulfilled their glorious duties for the founding and development of the great motherland. However, before liberation, because of the serious yoke of the feudal serf system, the reactionary policies of national discrimination and national oppression pursued by the ruling classes of old China and the aggression, plunder and discord fomented by imperialism, the Xizang region was for a long time in a state of dire poverty and backwardness, and the people in Xizang lived an extremely miserable life. The relations between local Xizang authorities and the central authorities, between Tibetan and Han nationalities and within Xizang itself all suffered serious damages. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, national relations in our country have taken on fundamental changes. Under the guidance of the Chinese Communist Party's policy of national equality and national unity, the people of all nationalities throughout the country have achieved a great national unity on a new basis.

In order to drive out imperialist aggressive forces, accomplish the great cause of the motherland's unification and liberate the masses of the people of Xizang, the party Central Committee, the central people's government and Chairman Mao, proceeding from Xizang's historical, national, religious and other realities, formulated the important policy decision on the peaceful liberation of Xizang. Through arduous efforts, we finally defeated the obstruction and sabotage by imperialism and the reactionaries and signed the agreement on measures for the peaceful liberation of Xizang on 23 May 1951. From that time on, the people in Xizang shook off the yoke of imperialism, returned to the embrace of the motherland and enjoyed national equality and the right to regional autonomy. This was what the people in Xizang had ardently desired many years. It was an important turning point for the Tibetan nationality from decline to prosperity, from backwardness to progress, from disunity to unity and from darkness to light. It was of great historical significance in improving national relations, safeguarding the motherland's unification, strengthening Xizang's internal unity and enhancing the Xizang people's prosperity and development.

In the past 30 years, tremendous achievements have been made in revolution and construction in Xizang. The party Central Committee, Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou attached great importance to the work in Xizang, showed great concern for the people in Xizang and, on the basis of fundamental Marxist-Leninist principles on the national question and the actual conditions in Xizang, gave many important instructions on the work in Xizang and laid down a series of correct principles and policies.

It is under the guidance of these principles and policies and through the arduous struggle of the PLA units stationed in Xizang that earthshaking changes have taken place in the region--the diabolical feudal serf system has been overthrown, the socialist system has been established and the liberated Tibetan people have become masters of their society. Construction projects in industry, communications, culture, education, medical and health service, science and technology have been built out of nothing and have been gradually expanded from a small to a large scale. As a result, the people's livelihood has improved and the Tibetan population has increased rather fast. Everyone who has respect for facts will recognize that the development and progress made in Xizang during the past 30 years are far faster than those in any previous periods.

On the other hand, the road of revolution and construction in Xizang has not been smooth. As everyone knows, it is distressing that in 1959 an armed rebellion took place which brought great suffering to large numbers of Tibetan people. After the suppression of the rebellion and the democratic reform, Xizang's work was subjected to the interference of left deviationist ideas for a time. Particularly in the 10 years of turmoil caused by Lin Biao and "gang of four," the party's principles and policies in Xizang were seriously disrupted. As a result, the Tibetan people were subjected to great suffering as were the people in other parts of the country. This seriously undermined the relations between the party and the masses, between the army and the people and between the Han and Tibetan nationalities. In addition, we made mistakes in work. All this affected the sound development of the revolution and construction in Xizang. As a result, the superiority of the socialist system was not brought into full play; we failed to make achievements in various fields of work that we should have made and the people's living standards were not improved as they should have been improved.

Xizang's work has entered a new stage since the downfall of the "gang of four," especially since the party Central Committee transmitted a circular summarizing panel discussions on Xizang's work last year after holding special discussions on Xizang in accordance with the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and Xizang's actual conditions. Then, Hu Yaobang, Wan Li and other comrades made an inspection tour of Xizang and delivered important speeches there. The principles and policies and the objective of struggle laid down by the party Central Committee for construction in Xizang accord completely with Xizang's actual conditions and fully reflect the earnest wishes and vital interests of the Tibetan people. They are of the utmost importance for completely eliminating the ultraleftist influence, arousing the enthusiasm of the broad masses of people, quickly changing Xizang's poverty and backwardness, strengthening the unity of various nationalities, consolidating the unification of the motherland and building a modern, powerful socialist country.

Xizang has made tremendous achievements and its situation has taken a big turn for the better in the past year by implementing the party Central Committee's instructions. The Tibetan people unanimously hold that the party Central Committee's instructions are the golden key to eliminating poverty, improving their living standards, and building a new, prosperous Xizang by the Tibetan people. Meanwhile, the party Central Committee also instructed that these policies should be implemented not only in Xizang but also in other areas inhabited by people of Tibetan nationality according to their actual conditions. This has greatly aroused the patriotic feeling of the people of Tibetan nationality and their enthusiasm for production and has enabled them to feel the warmth of the motherland and the party.

During an inspection tour of Qinghai and other places last year, I was greatly inspired by noticing that these principles and policies had taken root in the hearts of the people and had brought scenes of prosperity and good harvests in agriculture and animal husbandry to areas inhabited by people of Tibetan nationality. From now on, we must unswervingly implement these principles and policies for a long time. Only thus will we be able to better fulfill the glorious task of "building a new, united, prosperous and highly cultured Xizang."



Commemorating the 30th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on the peaceful liberation of Xizang and reviewing the course of the revolution and construction in the region over the past 30 years, we realize that several principles embodied in "the 17-article agreement" are still of immediate significance.

First, the unification of the motherland and the unity of various nationalities are a basic guarantee for the victory of our cause. This is a basic principle confirmed in "the 17-article agreement" and also an important prerequisite for our building a new, united, prosperous and highly cultured Xizang. To do that, it is of crucial importance to uphold the unification of the motherland and the unity of various nationalities on the basis of democracy and equality; that is, to "fully exercise the self-government right of regional national autonomy under the unified leadership of the central authorities" as pointed out by Comrade Hu Yaobang. While making concerted efforts to uphold the unification of the motherland and the unity of various nationalities as well as the four basic principles under the leadership of the CCP, we, the people of Tibetan nationality and those of Han and other nationalities throughout the country, have--since the peaceful liberation--shared our honor and disgrace as well as our ups and downs, have been closely linked to each other as flesh and blood and have had brotherly love for each other. In the past 30 years, all Xizang's achievements have been made under the wise leadership of the party Central Committee and Chairman Mao, which are inseparable from the great help of the people of various nationalities throughout the country, especially that of the people of Han nationality. Practical experience has proved that the various nationalities of our country can exist, make developments, achieve emancipation and freedom and march toward prosperity and happiness only in the big family of the motherland and on the basis of equality among all big and small nationalities and of close unity and mutual assistance. The common aspirations and vital interests of the people of Tibetan, Han and all other nationalities throughout our country call for upholding the unification of the motherland and strengthening the unity of various nationalities on the basis of equality. Today, while bringing order out of chaos and striving to eliminate poverty and become better off, we must further carry forward the spirit of patriotism and national unity and regard it as the standard for our thinking, statements and actions so that this spirit will become an ideological weapon for educating the people and a great impetus to them in surmounting difficulties, defeating enemies, eliminating poverty and achieving prosperity.

Second, another principle embodied in "the 17-article agreement" is to take full account of Xizang's characteristics and do everything according to its actual conditions. This is also the basic point of departure for the party Central Committee's various principles and policies on Xizang's work. We should conscientiously sum up our experiences and lessons over the past 30 years and, in particular, draw a lesson from the painful experience of ultraleftism in our work. Profoundly grasping the essence of the party Central Committee's principles and policies, we should conscientiously emancipate our minds and resolutely eliminate the pernicious influence of "leftism." At the same time, we should pay attention to preventing and overcoming other erroneous tendencies and revive and carry forward our fine tradition and work style in doing work in Xizang. We should do whatever is beneficial to the Tibetan people and refrain from doing anything harmful to them. We must be careful to avoid such leadership styles and work methods as being subjective and one-sided; giving only vague, general directions; demanding uniformity in everything; resorting to coercion and issuing commands; and taking on what ought to be done by others. We must work hard and in a down-to-earth way and advance steadily and carefully in order to correctly and in an all-round way implement the party Central Committee's principles and policies, to gradually perfect the system of regional national autonomy, to quickly bring about a development of economic construction, to greatly raise the scientific and cultural level of the Tibetan people and to enable the people in Xizang to become better off as soon as possible.

Third, another principle embodied in "the 17-article agreement" is to conscientiously implement the party's nationality policy, to put regional national autonomy into practice and to fully respect the Tibetan people's right of self-government so that they can really become the masters of their own affairs.

This is also a basic policy of the party on the question of nationality. In a multi-national country like ours, there can be the great unity of various nationalities and all nationalities can live in harmony in the big family of the motherland only when the right of regional national autonomy is exercised to the full under the party's leadership. Therefore, the Xizang Autonomous Region, like other autonomous regions, should have the full right of self-government so that it can formulate specific, practical policies according to its characteristics to arouse the enthusiasm of the broad masses of people. In this way, we will be able to learn to walk on our own feet.

At the same time, vigorous efforts should be made to train cadres of Tibetan nationality who should maintain close ties with the masses and truthfully reflect the latter's wishes and opinions. Cadres must love the country and cherish the unification of the nation. In all their actions, they should be responsible to the party and the motherland and, at the same time, be responsible to their own nationalities and the people in Xizang. They must really play the role of a bridge between the party and the masses. The cadres of various nationalities and the people should trust, respect, support and learn from one another. They should unite and work hard to build a new Xizang.

Fourth, it is necessary to conscientiously implement the party's religious policy and protect the people's freedom to believe in religion. Freedom of religious belief is a consistent policy of the party as well as a basic principle of "the 17-article agreement". In Xizang, a minority nationality region where everyone believes in religion, the question of religion is closely related to the question of nationality. Whether or not religious work is done well has a direct and important bearing on the work among various nationalities and the masses, on stability and unity and on the relations between the Han and Tibetan nationalities. Therefore, it is necessary to really understand the necessity and importance of comprehensively implementing the party's policy on freedom of religious belief correctly understand and resolutely implement this policy and protect the legitimate rights of the religious masses.

During the 10 catastrophic years, the counterrevolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" simply rejected the longstanding complicated, mass, national and international characteristics of religions and forcibly banned people from engaging in proper religious activities. They had a large number of temples and monasteries destroyed and completely disrupted the party's policy on freedom of religious belief, thus causing extremely grave consequences.

In recent years, the party and the government have adopted a series of important measures to eliminate the pernicious influence of "leftism." Thus, the party's religious policy has been gradually restored and implemented, which has made the religious masses very happy. As a result, they have actively thrown themselves into the drive for the four modernizations.

However, the party's policy on freedom of religious belief has not yet been implemented in some localities, and the religious life of the masses is not protected. In some localities, there are even cases where the party's religious policy is violated and people's proper religious activities are subjected to interference. Ideas such as "it is better to be leftist than rightist;" "the more leftist, the better;" and "it is safer to be a leftist than a rightist" are still causing mischief in the minds of some comrades.

On the other hand, individuals in some localities carry out criminal activities in the name of religion. This is not only impermissible under the law but goes against the religious doctrine. We must heighten our vigilance against those individuals and deal resolute blows to them. The religious masses should combine their love for religion with their love for the motherland, the party and socialism. We should make it possible for people, whether or not they believe in religion, to have no misgivings, to have a sense of security, to respect each other, to be of one heart and one mind and to advance hand in hand toward achieving their common interest.



Our simple, honest, intelligent, brave and industrious Tibetan people ardently love the motherland and the Communist Party. The Tibetan people played an important role in the formation and development of the Chinese nation in history. I firmly believe that the cadres and people of various nationalities in Xizang will certainly live up to the trust and expectations of the party and the people throughout the country; rally ever more closely around the party Central Committee; uphold the four basic principles, the unification of the motherland and the unity of various nationalities; continue to stride proudly ahead in the direction pointed out by the party's principles and policies and along the road opened up by "the 17-article agreement;" and contribute more to the progress and development of Xizang and to making the motherland prosperous and powerful.

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme Speech

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["Text" of speech entitled: "'Xizang's Tremendous Historical Change'--In Celebration of the 20th Anniversary of the Signing of the Agreement on Measures for the Peaceful Liberation of Xizang" delivered by Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the Xizang autonomous regional people's government, 24 May, at a rally in Beijing to mark the anniversary--for XIZANG RIBAO only]

[Text] Beijing, 24 May (XINHUA)--Thirty years have passed since the peaceful liberation of Xizang. The peaceful liberation of Xizang has completed the great cause of unifying the continental motherland and pioneered a new history for the Tibetan nationality. Today Xizang has entered the stage of socialism from the society under the feudal serf system. This is an earth-shaking change. Xizang's tremendous historical change started 25 May 1951, when the agreement on measures for the peaceful liberation of Xizang was signed by the central people's government and the former local government of Xizang. As the chief representative of the local government of Xizang at that time, I participated in the negotiations and took part in the signing of that agreement, doing what I should and discharging my responsibility to the motherland and to the Tibetan nationality. Looking back at this event, I regard it as a source of comfort and a great honor.

Agreement on Measures for the Peaceful Liberation of Xizang Forever Concludes the History of Imperialist Aggression

The agreement on measures for the peaceful liberation of Xizang (that is, the 17-article agreement) reconfirmed the historical fact that Xizang is an inalienable part of Chinese territory. The first article of the agreement clearly stipulates: "The Tibetan people unite to drive the imperialist forces of aggression out of Xizang, and they return to the community of the motherland of the People's Republic of China." Since then the Tibetan people have forever extricated themselves from imperialist aggression and its yoke and fully enjoyed the rights of national equality and regional autonomy of the motherland of the People's Republic of China.

Located on the "roof of the world," Xizang has magnificent mountains and rivers. Covering approximately 1.2 million square km, Xizang accounts for 1/8 of the total area of China. It is located along the southwest border of our great motherland. Its strategic position is extremely important. The Tibetan nationality is one of the nationalities with a profound history in China. The industrious, brave, resolute and heroic Tibetan people are imbued with the revolutionary traditions to oppose imperialist aggression and reactionary rule in the country. They have contributed to creating a great motherland and a brilliant culture. I paid attention to learning history when I was young and in school. I learned that the administrative unification of Xizang into China has been a gradual development in history. Close contacts were established between the Tubo people and the Tang Dynasty some 1,300 years ago. The famous marriage between Princess Wencheng and Tubo's Songtsan Gambo not only is a much-told tale among people in history but also reflects the political contact as well as close economic and cultural ties between the Tubo and the Tang Dynasty at that time.



It heralds the acceptance of advanced production techniques of the Han nationality and promotes the economic and cultural exchanges between the people of Han and Tibetan nationalities. The stone tablet recording the alliance between the Tang Dynasty and the Tubo people still stands before the Jokhang Temple in Lhasa. After several hundred years of development, Xizang was officially incorporated into the territory of the motherland as early as the Yuan Dynasty some 700 years ago. The ties of unification between the local authorities in Xizang and the motherland were even closer during the Qing Dynasty.

However, after the imperialists intruded into China, they also gradually intruded into China's Xizang area. Just like the people in the whole country, the Tibetan people waged valiant and relentless struggles against imperialist aggression.

In 1904 the Tibetan army and civilians waged bloody struggles in Gyangze against the armed intrusion by British imperialists. With inferior weapons they recaptured the Gyangze bastion and attacked the British Army's base camp, dealing telling blows to the imperialist forces of aggression. In one campaign many Tibetan army and civilians valiantly sacrificed their lives and accomplished many heroic deeds that would move one to song and tears. However, over a protracted period, the imperialist tentacle of aggression gradually extended into Xizang as the government of the Qing Dynasty, the Kuomintang government and the local government of Xizang were decrepit, muddleheaded, incompetent, wavering and willing to compromise at all times. The imperialists adopted all possible means to sow dissension between the Han and Tibetan nationalities and made use of a few reactionaries in Xizang to vainly attempt to split our country and turn Xizang into their own colony. However, the imperialists completely failed to achieve their frenzied ambition owing to the firm opposition and stiff resistance of all the people in the country, including the Tibetan people and the patriotic personages.

The Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao upheld the principle that people of all nationalities join efforts to seek liberation and build the great motherland. Under the excellent situation in which the Chinese people's war of liberation basically triumphed and the People's Republic of China was established, the central people's government in 1950 notified the local government of Xizang to send its delegates to Beijing to negotiate on the peaceful liberation of Xizang. At the beginning, the local government of Xizang failed to come up with a decision in time because some people of the upper social strata in Xizang were full of worries, and some others put up all kinds of resistance. It was not until the liberation of Qamdo in 1951 that the local government of Xizang finally agreed to send me as the chief representative, and Kai-mo suo-an-wang-dui, Tu-dan-tan-da, Tu-deng-lie-men and Sang-po Deng-zeng-dun-zhu as four representatives to participate in negotiations. We offered greetings to Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou on behalf of the Tibetan people and expressed the Tibetan people's determination to uphold national unity and safeguard the unity of the motherland. Then, in addition to our earnest and cordial negotiations with the chief representative Li Wei-han of the central people's government and other representatives, Comrades Zhang Jingwu, Zhang Guohua and Sun Zhiyuan, Premier Zhou also personally received us. He had more than once explained to us the party's policy on nationalities as well as other policies and helped us deepen our understanding. Through repeated consultations, on the basis of the party's consistent policy in solving problems among people of various nationalities in the country and according to the peculiar situation in Xizang, all kinds of complex problems were correctly solved. Finally, Comrades Li Wei-han and others on behalf of the central people's government, and we on behalf of the local government of Xizang, signed the agreement on measures for the peaceful liberation of Xizang. At a ceremony for the signing of the agreement, Vice Chairman Zhu De delivered a speech. After the agreement was signed, Chairman Mao held a special meeting with us and feted us to celebrate this significant event. Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou repeatedly told me: "Our Communist Party wants to help you develop Xizang's culture and economy. We are not seeking to become officials or to do evil. If you people are treated highhandedly by cadres of Han nationality, you must come to see us." This is how they expressed their cordial solicitude to the Tibetan nationality and people. I was deeply impressed by them.

As far as I am concerned, I was profoundly educated in the course of accomplishing this major task of historical significance. I fully realize that the only starting point of the party Central Committee and the central people's government was to realize the unification of the motherland and actively help the Tibetan nationality develop itself. Therefore, each time they included something in the clauses of the agreement, they always took into consideration the characteristics of and the actual situation in Kizang, and they repeatedly solicited and carefully listened to our opinions. Thus, they made the 17-article agreement fully conform with the unification of the motherland and with the needs of the Tibetan people, and they made it fully reflect the needs of the former local government of Kizang.

**Kizang's Peaceful Liberation Guides the Tibetan Nationality To Embark Upon a New Path of Development and Prosperity**

The peaceful liberation of Kizang has opened a new path for the Tibetan nationality; that is, to carry out national regional autonomy and the necessary social reforms under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and the central people's government; to march forward prudently along the socialist road; to actively develop Kizang's politics, economy, culture, science, technology and other fields of construction; to gradually raise the Tibetan people's material and cultural standards; and to gradually eliminate the defacto inequality among various nationalities left from history. That is a bright path.

Since the entry of the representatives and staff members of the central people's government and the Chinese People's Liberation Army in Kizang, they have faithfully carried out the 17-article agreement. They have stationed themselves in and guarded the border areas of the motherland, vigorously carried out the work of the united front, and promoted unity within the Tibetan nationality. They have repaired and built highways between Kizang and Kizang and between Qinghai and Kizang and a number of important highways in Kizang, greatly improving Kizang's transportation, and strengthening economic and cultural exchanges between the Tibetan people and the people of all nationalities in China's inland. They have built schools, trained cadres, rendered free medical service, extended interest-free loans to herdsmen and peasants, and given away farm implements and seeds. They have also engaged in some industrial and agricultural projects where possible. It was on this basis that the Preparatory Committee for the Kizang Autonomous Region was established in 1956, with the consultation and agreement of the Tibetan representatives and with the approval of the State Council, making an important step in realizing national regional autonomy in Kizang. All this has won warm support and praise from among the people of Tibetan nationality. Especially noteworthy is the fact that the PLA units stationed in Kizang have, from the very beginning, brought into full play the fine tradition of being a fighting force, a work force and a production force as well; and they have performed many good deeds for the people of Tibetan nationality. People warmly praised the liberation army as "new Han people" and "Buddha soldiers." They formed a close link with the Tibetan people, like fish and water, bound by deep sentiment and amity.

However, the implementation of the 17-article agreement involved an acute and complicated struggle focused on two basic questions, safeguarding the motherland's reunification and reforming the social system. Some splittists and people who did not understand the righteous cause existed in the former local Tibetan government and the serf owners class. They did everything possible to obstruct the implementation of the 17-article agreement, openly or secretly continuing their activities to split the motherland on the one hand and trying their best to hamper the necessary social reforms in Kizang on the other. With this they attempted to perpetuate the serfdom characterized by a combination of politics and religion and the dictatorship of feudal lords. For a long time it was precisely this reactionary serfdom that seriously obstructed the development and prosperity of the Tibetan nationality, perpetuated the suffering of millions of serfs, led to a gradual decrease in Kizang's population, and brought the Tibetan nationality to a dangerous decline and fall. The principles for reform in Kizang laid down in the 17-article agreement are first, carry out reform, and second, do so through peaceful consultations.



Having enhanced their class consciousness, the masses were gradually demanding reforms. Based on the historical conditions and specific circumstances at that time, the central authorities decided not to make reforms before 1962. They did not set a definite time for reforms after 1962, as circumstances at that time had to be considered. In spite of this, realizing that the serfs were awakening and that reforms would be made sooner or later, some people in the serf owners class tried to stop the wheel of history from rolling forward and went as far as to gamble and start a counterrevolutionary rebellion in 1959. Made extremely indignant by this rebellion, large numbers of serfs, who harbored a deep hatred toward the serf owners class, actively supported and closely cooperated with the PLA in swiftly crushing the rebellion. Democratic reform immediately followed. In the course of reformation, confiscation was the policy toward the rebellious serf owners. For the serf owners and other personages of the upper strata who did not take part in the rebellion, the principle of peaceful reformation was still followed, and the policy of redemption was practiced. The success of the democratic reform enabled millions of serfs to acquire personal freedom, land and livestock, and to get rid of their oppressed and enslaved status for good. Feeling happy, proud and elated, they were burning with patriotism and displayed unprecedented enthusiasm in the struggle to protect the motherland's frontier and build a new Xizang. Xizang saw rapid development in production and construction after the democratic reform. Bumper crops and good gains in stockbreeding were registered year after year. By 1965, grain output increased by 88.6 percent, and the number of livestock rose by 54.1 percent, compared with 1958, the year before the reform. Fairly big progress was made in communications and transport, industry, commerce, culture and education. The farming and pastoral areas set up CCP and CYL organizations, trained large numbers of cadres of Tibetan and other minority nationalities, united the patriotic personages of the upper strata, and strengthened the revolutionary and patriotic united front. During that period, Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou took a personal interest in the handling of many problems in the work in Xizang. At that time, I was successively vice chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the Xizang Autonomous Region and chairman of the autonomous region. Many important matters were decided after direct instructions had been sought from Premier Zhou. Generally speaking, the work at that time was done quite safely, and the situation was good despite some drawbacks and mistakes in our actual work.

#### Heal the Wounds Left by Lin Biao and the "Gang of Four" and Build a United, Prosperous and Civilized New Xizang

The tumultuous decade of the "Great Cultural Revolution" brought unheard-of calamity to our country. Xizang was no exception. It also sustained disastrous damage owing to serious sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" on the party's policies on nationalities affairs, cadres, religion, united front work and economy. Many frameups and false and wrong cases were perpetrated, Xizang's economic structure of combining agriculture with animal husbandry was disrupted, and the economic and natural laws were violated. This brought suffering to the people of Xizang along with the people of the whole country. Then it was difficult for me to work in Xizang. The party Central Committee cared about me, and Premier Zhou personally sent an airplane to fly me to Beijing.

After the smashing of the "gang of four," especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, improvements have been made in various fields in Xizang as a result of positive efforts by numerous cadres and masses. Leading comrades of the central authorities as well as responsible comrades of Xizang wanted me to return to work in Xizang. I also hoped to serve the Tibetan people the rest of my life with my limited abilities. In August 1979 the Xizang Autonomous Regional People's Congress held a session. I attended the meeting, which elected the regional People's Congress Standing Committee and formed the regional people's government. I was elected chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee. After the meeting, I inspected the grassroots units for a few weeks and then truthfully reported the problems I discovered to the central authorities. The central authorities have attached great importance to work in Xizang and have cared much about the people in Xizang.



In early 1980 the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee held two meetings on work in Xizang. After the meetings, the central authorities approved and circulated the minutes of the forum on work in Xizang, which laid down the principles, policies and objectives in work in Xizang during the new historical period. In May Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrades Wan Li and Yang Jingren personally inspected Xizang with the central authorities' mandate. Before his departure, Comrade Hu Yaobang invited me to go along with him. I readily agreed. On the plane bound for Xizang, Comrade Hu Yaobang told me: "This time our stay there will be short, but we want to solve problems. You are familiar with the situation in Xizang. Please quickly report the situation and problems you come across, and we will discuss the solutions." There and then I promised to do my part to solve the problems in Xizang in accordance with the central authorities' instructions. Comrade Hu Yaobang and others discussed with the comrades of Xizang the important matters of developing production and construction and improving the people's livelihood, and they gave important instructions.

The party Central Committee's important strategic policy decision on work in Xizang ushered in a new stage for that work. According to the central authorities' instruction, the present principles and tasks in building Xizang are: With Tibetan cadres and masses as the main force, strengthen unity among cadres and people of all nationalities; mobilize all positive factors; proceed from Xizang's actual conditions; find every possible way to heal the wounds left by Lin Biao and the "gang of four"; develop the national economy; raise the material living standards of the people of all nationalities and their cultural and scientific levels; build up the frontiers; consolidate national defense; and build Xizang into a rich, thriving and prosperous region, step by step and in a planned way. In line with these principles and tasks, we should earnestly do well the following work at present and in the near future: First, fully exercise autonomy in self-governing the region of national minorities under the central authorities' unified leadership. Autonomy is right of self-decision. The self-governing body is primarily made up of Tibetan cadres. Basic-level cadres engaged in production and regional-level cadres are all cadres of Tibetan and other minority nationalities, and more than 80 percent of county-level cadres should be Tibetans; the Tibetan language is the main language used in party and government organs and in culture and education. The Han language is used at the same time. It is necessary to develop the outstanding cultural tradition of the Tibetan people. It is necessary to implement the party's religious policy, protect the masses in properly carrying out religious activities, and resolutely crack down on sabotage activities that take advantage of religion. Second, it is necessary to proceed from the present actual situation; firmly implement the policy of rest and rehabilitation; lessen the masses' burdens; remit agricultural, pastoral, industrial and commercial taxes for a few years; cancel the practice of producing farm, animal and sideline products under unified plans or through assignment; and do away with all forms of apportionment. Third, adopt a flexible economic policy, carry out economic readjustment and devote large amounts of state subsidies mainly to developing agriculture and animal husbandry and satisfying the urgent needs of the Tibetan people in their daily living. In light of Xizang's unique situation, it is necessary to adopt special and flexible economic policies; respect the self-decision right of production teams, job groups and individual peasants; establish and perfect the various forms of production responsibility systems according to the masses' wishes; allot more plots and animals to individuals; encourage collectives and individual peasants to engage in sideline occupation and handicrafts; develop a diversified economy and expand rural trade fairs and border trade. It is necessary to end the state of poverty in Xizang within the next 2 or 3 years, top Xizang's highest known living standards within the next 5 or 6 years, and bring about massive development in Xizang's economy within 10 years.

In more than a year since the central authorities issued the instructions on work in Xizang, a new situation has prevailed in all fields of work in the region and some achievements have been made. Great improvements have been brought about in relationships among nationalities. Now cadres of Tibetan and other minority nationalities are a majority in the autonomous region.

In six prefectures and municipalities, the No 1 men in party and government organs are Tibetan cadres while many other Tibetan cadres hold important leading posts in party and government organs at all levels in the autonomous region. Xizang reaped a bumper agricultural harvest and scored good gains in animal husbandry in 1980. Under a more flexible economic policy, the peasants and herdsmen now have more grain, oils, meat and money at their disposal. Business is brisk in the markets and the people's living conditions have improved. Now the number of Tibetans in Xizang is 60 percent more than 30 years ago. Xizang is off to a good start in turning from poverty to prosperity and developing into a flourishing region. Together with the people of the whole country, the people of all nationalities in Xizang are rallying more closely around the party Central Committee and working hard with full confidence to build a united, prosperous and civilized new Xizang and a modern and powerful socialist motherland.

#### Lhasa Celebrations Continue

OW261422 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1257 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] Lhasa, 24 May (XINHUA)--Tens of thousands of all nationalities from all walks of life in Lhasa city held joyful gatherings on 23 May at Norpu Lingka, Dragon King Pond and the cultural palace to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the peaceful liberation of Xizang. Leading autonomous regional party, government and military persons Yin Fatang, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Yang Dongsheng and Pagbalha Geleg Namgya joined the masses in joyful celebration at the various spots. Ge-sang-wang-dui, the ninth leader of the former Tibetan Army who revolted during the Qamdo battle in the past and now vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Xizang Autonomous Regional People's Congress, also attended the gathering with his sons and granddaughter with extraordinary happiness. Many old fighters of Han and Tibetan nationalities who entered Xizang with knapsacks on their backs in the past pledged to dedicate their remaining years to the great cause of building a united, prosperous and cultured new Xizang.

Colorful tents and canopies were set up on the lawns here and there with loudspeakers blaring revolutionary songs composed by people marching into Xizang. Some people played guitars, danced and sang, reveling fully.

Yin Fatang, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme and others exchanged toasts and chatted with members of the No 6 production team of the Langka commune of Duilong Deqing County on the lawn in Norpu Lingka. Commune member Basang told them: "Our livelihood has undergone tremendous changes in the past 30 years since the peaceful liberation. We now have surplus grain and money." In a blue tent Basang Ciren, a retired old worker of Tibetan nationality with the Shengli neighborhood committee in Lhasa city, was having a good time with his family. A slave before liberation, Basang Ciren was allocated a house during the democratic reform. Last year he moved into a new house equipped with a radio-recorder and a television set. He said: "I want to teach the younger generation not to forget the debt of gratitude to the party and that they must love the socialist motherland and serve the people."

Many entertainment programs were presented at the gatherings by various literary and arts bodies and some Tibetan theatrical troupes and song and dance ensembles.

#### Yin Fatang at Tea Party

HK270311 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 May 81

[Summary] The organization department of the Xizang Regional CCP Committee, the regional federation of trade unions, and the Political Department of Xizang Military District jointly held a tea party on 25 May to mark the 30th anniversary of the peaceful liberation of Xizang. Over 280 people attended the party, including veterans who marched into Xizang at that time, national model workers, progressive workers, intellectuals, and representatives of literature and art circles.

Also present were responsible comrades of the party, government and army in Xizang including Yin Fatang, Yang Dongsheng, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Guo Xilan, Luosang Cicheng, Yangling Duoqi, Raidi, Song Ziyuan, (Gan Xiangming), Yang Zongxin, Zhang Zengwen, Duoqi Caidan, Hou Jie, Chen Jingbo, (Xia Chuan), Hu Zonglin, Wang Yunxiang, Dega Gesang Wangdui, Cuike Dunzhu Ciren, Shengqin Luosang Jiancan, Pagbalha Geleg Namgya; (Zhang Guirong), (Li Yi) and (Gao Fengshan). Regional CCP Committee Secretary Raidi and representatives of peasants, herdsmen, workers and PLA personnel spoke at the meeting. Regional CCP Committee First Secretary Yin Fatang spoke in conclusion.

#### Yin Fatang at PLA Show

HK280202 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 May 81

[Summary] The fighters' performing troupe of the Chengdu PLA units, which has come to Lhasa to take part in celebrations marking the 30th anniversary of the peaceful liberation of Xizang, gave a fine performance on the evening of 25 May. Yin Fatang, Yang Dongsheng, Guo Xilan, Luosang Cicheng, Raidi, Song Ziyuan, (Gan Xiangming), Yang Zongxin, Zhang Zengwen, (Xia Chuan), Hu Zonglin, and Wang Yunxiang, responsible persons of the party, government and army in Xizang, watched the show and afterwards met the performers.

#### Yin Fatang at CPPCC Forum

HK280201 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 May 81

[Summary] The Xizang Regional CPPCC Committee, the organization department of the regional CCP Committee, and the regional Nationalities Affairs Committee and religion bureau jointly held a forum on 26 May to mark the 30th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on the peaceful liberation of Xizang. Present were responsible comrades of the party, government and army in Xizang and of Lhasa Municipality including Yin Fatang, Yang Dongsheng, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Guo Xilan, Luosang Cicheng, Yangling Duoqi, Raidi, Song Ziyuan, Zhang Zengwen, Duoqi Caidan, Hou Jie, Chen Jingbo, (Xia Chuan), and Hu Zonglin.

Regional CCP Committee First Secretary and CPPCC Chairman Yin Fatang, regional People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Yang Dongsheng, regional people's government chairman Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, and regional CPPCC leaders spoke at the forum. They reviewed the earth-shaking changes in Xizang in the past 30 years and the great successes achieved on all fronts since implementing the important central instructions on Xizang. They pledged: "Under the leadership of the CCP, we will make still greater contributions to preserving the unity of the motherland, strengthening the unity of nationalities, further implementing the party's united front, nationalities and religious policies and the central instructions on Xizang, defending the motherland's borders, and building a united, affluent and civilized new Xizang."



BEIJING READJUSTS INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENTS

OW261855 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0734 GMT 25 May 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 25 May (XINHUA)--After surmounting various ideological obstacles, Beijing Municipality has taken a step forward by carrying out a readjustment program that embraces various industrial departments. This originated from the earnest efforts by many leading cadres in Beijing's industrial departments to study and implement the guidelines of the work conference of the party Central Committee, to further carry out the four-point instruction on capital construction in Beijing issued by the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, to gain a better understanding on the needs of the situation as a whole, and to eliminate such departmental selfishness as "departmental ownership."

To change Beijing's industrial structure--in which the proportion for heavy industry is too large and for light industry too small--the Beijing Municipal Bureau of Machine Building Industry has handed over the first batch of 12 machinery plants to the foods, light and textile industrial departments to manufacture food items, sewing machines and other consumer goods that are in short supply at local markets. Some enterprises manufacturing computers, optical instruments, automation equipment and radio parts have also transferred 10 factories, which originally manufactured the means of production, to other enterprises so as to provide the market with such urgently demanded consumer goods as radios, tape recorders, television sets and cameras. Acting in accordance with a decision by the Beijing Municipal Economic Commission, heavy industrial departments of machine building, instrument, metallurgy, chemistry and others have begun to transfer some 200 experienced engineers and technicians in groups to support light and textile departments.

The total output value of machine building enterprises under the Beijing Municipal Machine Building Bureau and other departments amounts to nearly 1/3 of Beijing's total value of industrial output. Obviously, this problem of disproportional development also runs counter to the guidelines of the instruction on Beijing's capital construction issued by the Secretariat of the party Central Committee. Through study and analysis, Beijing's machine building bureau decided to reduce the production of the machine building industry.

The readjustment program embracing different industrial departments is an extremely arduous task. Beijing Municipality has just begun to further readjust its industrial structure in line with the guideline of the work conference of the party Central Committee. The departments concerned are now conducting investigations and study with intensified efforts so as to pave the road for further carrying out readjustment and joint operation in the production of consumer goods by stages and in groups.

XINHUA CALLS FOR GANSU WATER SHORTAGE SOLUTION

OW230645 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0710 GMT 22 May 81

[Letter from XINHUA reporters Lin Tian and He Maoji: "Vigorously Support the Masses in Building Wells, Promptly Solve Drinking Water Problems for People and Animals in Drought-Stricken Areas"]

[Excerpts] Lanzhou, 22 May (XINHUA)—Since last winter a widespread "water shortage" has again taken place in the drought-stricken mountainous areas of central Gansu. The cadres and the masses in these areas urgently hoped that the party and the people's government would support them in building wells.

In the central part of Gansu, the climate is dry and many places are suffering from serious water shortages. There is a saying in those places: "Drinking water is as expensive as oil, and cattle die of thirst in dry weather." Since liberation, the party and the people's government have made tremendous efforts to solve the masses' difficulties in getting drinking water; however there are still over 1 million people who do not have sufficient drinking water. Following the serious water shortage in 1971, 640,000 people in 13 counties and 120 communes in Dingxi Prefecture, Lanzhou Municipality and Linxia Hui Autonomous Prefecture have not had sufficient drinking water since last winter. The money spent by the state in using hundreds of motor vehicles to bring water for the more than 320,000 people in over 50,000 households in Dingxi Prefecture suffering from water shortage amounts to 3.55 million yuan. Up to now only light rains have fallen in these places, and the situation in which the masses of people are constantly searching for drinking water have still not been relieved.

Are there any solutions to getting drinking water for people and animals in some places in central Gansu? Recently this reporter visited some of the counties and communes with water shortages and found out that the cadres, masses and scientific and technological personnel believed that they could tide over even the big droughts if only they could start right now to do a good, down-to-earth job in building wells until each household has more than two.

After undergoing this serious water shortage, the leadership at all levels in the drought-stricken areas now has a deeper understanding of the importance and urgency of building wells. In order to promote the launching of mass well-building and solve the difficulty of getting drinking water to people and animals in drought-stricken areas as soon as possible, many cadres and masses proposed that the state and the departments concerned should vigorously support and help the masses in well building.

FENG JIXIN, OTHERS VISIT LANZHOU SCHOOLS

SK270439 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 26 May 81

[Summary] On the afternoon of 25 May, Feng Jixin, acting first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; Yang Zhilin, adviser of the provincial CCP Committee; Liu Haisheng and Gao Jinchun, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Li Qiyang and Huang Zhengqing, deputy governors of the province; Mu Zhongsheng, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; and (Zhang Rushan), deputy political commissar of the Lanzhou PLA units, visited some child-care centers, kindergartens and primary and middle schools in Lanzhou Municipality to inspect the conditions of classrooms, dormitories, dining rooms and playgrounds. They also inquired about the students' living conditions and study situation, listened to children's opinions and needs and viewed a performances staged by children. In addition, leading comrades presented many toys to children in order to celebrate the 1 June International Children's Day.

Comrade Feng Jixin saluted the teachers for their hard work in teaching the children. "He said: Under the industrious training of teachers, today's children will certainly become the future pillars of the four modernizations."

NINGXIA'S LI XUEZHI INSPECTS IRRIGATION PROJECT

OW270139 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0200 GMT 26 May 81

[Excerpts] Yinchuan, 26 May (XINHUA)--Li Xuezhi, first secretary of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional CCP Committee, recently visited the irrigation area which draws water from the Huang He for irrigating farmland and helped communes and brigades, through investigation and study, solve specific problems in developing a diversified economy.

Ningxia's Huang He irrigation area is one of China's commercial grain bases. In the past it concentrated on developing grain production at the expense of promoting a diversified economy. Li Xuezhi and his investigation team arrived in Yongning County, where they checked on eight communes, waste sandbanks and lakes and visited forest centers, livestock farms, fishing grounds and commune households. In the course of investigation, they discovered that this county has tremendous potential for developing a diversified economy. They also found out why a diversified economy was not developed quickly. It was chiefly because some of the cadres did not think straight. Based on this situation, they helped the county CCP Committee ideologically in eliminating the misgivings about developing a diversified economy.

Yongning County has drawn up a specific plan for developing a diversified economy on the basis of its available natural resources of 400,000 mu of barren hilly land and more than 10,000 mu of paddy rice fields and other resources capable of producing over 100 million jin of crops.

In the course of investigation, Li Xuezhi also helped solve expeditiously problems such as the procurement and processing of agricultural and sideline products and paid attention to coordinating the state production plans with efforts to arouse the enthusiasm of communes, brigades and commune members for developing a diversified economy.

Sugar beet is also a major economic crop in Ningxia's Huang He irrigation area and it has great prospects for further development. As the cultivation of sugar beet has been developing very rapidly in recent years, the local sugar mill can no longer handle all the processing. In the course of the investigation, the commune members also discussed with Li Xuezhi the problem of limiting the procurement of sugar beets. Li Xuezhi and Xia Siping, vice chairman of the Ningxia Autonomous regional people's government, immediately went to the sugar mill to investigate and sound out the opinion of cadres and workers. Adopting the cadres' and workers' suggestions, they helped this mill tap potential, reform and raise productive capacity and solve problems involving commune members in delivering the sugar beets. The project to expand the sugar mill has started; the procurement departments have abolished the stipulation about limiting the quantity of sugar beets to be sold to the state. They have signed a contract for more than 100,000 dun of sugar beets with the communes and brigades.

QINGHAI CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

SK270516 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 25 May 81

[Excerpt] The 11th Standing Committee meeting of the 5th provincial People's Congress, which was opened on 19 May, concluded on the afternoon of 25 May. Attending the meeting were Wu Shengrong, Liu Chengyun, Liang Changan, Xia-rong-ga-bu, Xie Gaofeng and Ma Wending, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Attending the meeting as observers were Song Lin and Xi-hou-ba, deputy provincial governors; Yang Shufang, president of the provincial higher people's court; and (Yang Ziyu), chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate. Also attending were responsible comrades of departments concerned subordinate to the provincial people's government, People's Congress standing committees in various prefectures, municipalities and in various counties of Haidong Prefecture and responsible comrades of the office of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.



The meeting relayed and studied the guidelines of the relevant central documents, heard and discussed the report delivered by the provincial electoral commission on the situation of the provincial county-level direct election, the report made by the provincial people's government on the handling of proposals raised at the third session of the fifth provincial People's Congress, the report of the provincial educational office on the provincial educational work and the report of the provincial public security office on the provincial public security work. In addition, the meeting approved some appointments and removals.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Vice Chairman Liu Chengyun made a speech.

#### WANG FENG ADDRESSES XINJIANG INSPECTION MEETING

OW221141 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1620 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] The conference on discipline inspection work held by the regional CCP Committee stressed that all discipline inspection commissions at various levels in the autonomous region put the stress of their work on adhering to the four basic principles and implementing the party's line, principles and policies so as to ensure the success of the policy in promoting further economic readjustment and further political stability.

The conference was held in Urumqi from 5 to 14 May. Present at the conference were responsible comrades of the regional CCP Committee, including Wang Feng, (Hu Dingsheng), Zhang Sigong, Li Jiayu, A-mu-dong Ni-ya-zi and Hou Liang.

Wang Feng and (Hu Dingsheng) spoke on how to improve the party's work style and on how to enforce party discipline respectively.

#### WANG ZHEN LEADS CENTRAL GROUP INSPECTING XINJIANG

##### Inspects Changji Prefecture

OW221421 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 21 May 81

[Summary] "Wang Zhen, leader of the central inspection group, deputy leaders (Cheng Fu), (Zhang Linzhi), (Tan Xinbi), Liu Jun, Zhang Ruiqing and Fang Tianshun and other members of the inspection group visited Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture on the morning of 20 May. While there, they encouraged the local people to conscientiously implement the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, strengthen unity, develop production and carry out work well in various fields."

After listening to the reports by (Ma Lingliang), secretary of the prefectural CCP Committee, and (Ma Changji), head of the prefecture, the inspection group expressed its satisfaction over the achievements made in various fields in the prefecture and wished that cadres and masses of all nationalities in the prefecture would further follow the leadership of the party, carry forward the patriotic spirit and make further efforts to promote economic construction.

The members of the inspection group held that "to do a good job in developing production, it is necessary to continue earnestly carrying out a series of principles and policies issued since the convocation of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, to further adopt flexible policies in the agricultural and pastoral areas, to constantly sum up experiences and improve various systems of responsibility in production." The members of the inspection group also made some specific suggestions on how to further promote diversified economy in the prefecture.

The members of the central inspection group held: Since the prefecture is a region of many nationalities, it is of great importance that the people of all nationalities are united and get along with one another harmoniously. Stability and unity have long been the common aspirations of the cadres and masses of all nationalities and everyone has a duty to maintain unity and stability.

"The responsible comrades of the central inspection group personally received representatives of Hui, Han, Kazakh, Uygur, Tartar and Uzbek nationalities from various fronts. They included representatives of veteran Red armymen, veteran 8th route armymen, model workers, teachers at various levels, scientific and technological personnel and people from religious circles."

During the reception, Comrade Wang Zhen held tightly the hands of a model worker from the No 106 regimental farm, asked him about the production on the farm and encouraged him to make further efforts to contribute to the development of animal husbandry.

"Among those who accompanied the central inspection group on its visit to Changji Hui Autonomous Region were Xiao Quanfu, commander of the Urumqi PLA units, Xie Gaozhong, vice governor of the regional people's government, and others."

#### Inspects Shihezi

OW230142 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Comrade Wang Zhen and a central inspection group led by him, in the company of comrades Xiao Quanfu and Xie Gaozhong, made an inspection tour of the Shihezi reclamation area on the afternoons of 20 and 21 May.

During the inspection tour, Comrade Wang Zhen expressed the hope that the broad masses of reclamation farm workers and staff members would continue to give full play to their role as a fighting, production and work force, and make fresh achievements in defending and building the border region.

With deep feelings for Comrade Wang Zhen, the broad masses of army reclamation farm fighters, workers and staff members were very much gladdened by the arrival of the central inspection group under Comrade Wang Zhen's leadership. While in the Shihezi reclamation area, the central inspection group met cordially with veteran Red armymen, army reclamation farm fighters, young people settling down in the border region, scientists and technicians who had contributed to developing and building the border region, as well as representatives of "three-good" students.

In his ebullient speech to them, Comrade Wang Zhen first reviewed the course of the Chinese PLA marching into Xinjiang, opening up wasteland and garrisoning the frontiers. He said: Large numbers of our reclamation farm workers and staff members should continue to carry forward their glorious tradition, ardently love the border region of the motherland and maintain a high fighting will and morale. They should always keep their high vigilance and be ready at all times to wipe out the enemy intruders thoroughly and completely. It is necessary to carry forward the Yanan spirit, to build our country through diligence and frugality, to rely on our own efforts, and to work hard to do a good job in economic construction. Attention must be paid to economic results. Efforts must be made to improve management in order to run regimental reclamation farms better. It is imperative to uphold the four basic principles and to perform political and ideological work well, to raise the political consciousness of the cadres and masses, and to maintain the political situation of stability and unity. It is necessary to make regimental reclamation farms an important force in defending and building the border region.

The central inspection group made an inspection tour of the Shihezi general farm, the agricultural scientific research institute, the (Xiaoshiban) regimental reclamation farm, and the Shihezi brocade mill in the Shihezi reclamation area. On a drilled field, Comrade Wang Zhen and other comrades asked in detail about the effects of plastic film used in planting cotton, beets, peanuts and other crops. He hoped that everyone would study hard to acquire a knowledge of science and take the lead in popularizing advanced agricultural techniques in order to constantly improve the quantities and quality of crops.

The comrade also went to see an improved variety of fine-wool sheep raised by the (Shuiliqian) general stud sheep farm and made a number of suggestions on the development of animal husbandry.

On the afternoon of 20 May, some comrades of the central inspection group also toured the 1 August woolen and cotton mills in Shihezi.

On his way back to Urumqi, the responsible comrade of the central inspection group also made an inspection tour of (Wujiati), where Comrade Wang Zhen and other comrades met with representatives of veteran Red armymen, army reclamation fighters and advanced and model persons.

#### Meets State Farm Cadres

OW231135 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] State farms in the autonomous region must advance while making readjustments; they must strive to make profits instead of incurring losses this year and stop being called losers. This inspiring slogan was put forward at the regional conference on state farm administration and management which closed today.

The regional conference on state farm administration and management opened on 5 May and lasted 18 days. Attending the conference were more than 400 leading and operational cadres of the regional state farms and land reclamation bureau, prefectural state farms and land reclamation bureaus, regiments and state farms. Xie Gaozhong, vice chairman of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Government, attended the conference and made a speech.

The conference particularly studied and discussed problems in the administration and management of state farms in the autonomous region. The conference held that to increase output and income and turn losses into profits, the state farms must make continuous efforts to eliminate the influence of leftist thinking, tap production potentials, cut down expenditures, stress economic results and raise administrative and management work to a new level. To achieve this the conference called for the following efforts:

1. To try in every possible way to arouse people's enthusiasm. The most important task in enterprise administration and management is to bring into full play the enthusiasm of the vast numbers of cadres, technical personnel, workers and staff members. Only by conscientiously implementing the party's economic policies will it be possible to effectively arouse their enthusiasm, bring into full play their ability, wisdom and creative spirit and constantly improve the economic performance of the enterprises.
2. To open new fields of production and develop a diversified economy. An important way to raise the level of administration and management is to diversify the economy, make multiple use of resources and expand production according to local conditions. The state farms should make full use of their own resources and manpower, take the road of all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery, make rational readjustments of the internal structure of agriculture, vigorously develop production of cash crops and increase the enterprises' income.
3. To further implement and improve the production responsibility system. It is necessary to conscientiously implement in an all-round way the production responsibility systems of fixing output quotas, signing production contracts, and giving awards on the basis of output, to further improve them and to closely link the economic performance of the enterprises with the immediate interests of the masses of workers and staff members. This is the key to raising the administrative and management level, arousing the enthusiasm of the masses of workers and staff members and turning losses into profits.
4. To strengthen economic accounting. The economic accounting system is a basic system for socialist enterprise administration and management. It is intended to provide scientific management for every link in the entire production process of an enterprise, with the state plans as guidance, based on the principle of material benefits and centered on economic results.



The state farms must all strictly implement economic accounting, establish and improve various rules and regulations and achieve the best economic results with the least consumption of resources.

The conference called on state farms in the autonomous region to better implement the party Central Committee's principle of furthering economic readjustment and political stability, have a clear understanding of the current situation, sum up experience, adopt measures to raise to a new level all the work of state farms, especially administrative and management work, and strive to turn losses into profits.

The conference called on the masses of cadres, workers and staff members of state farms to heighten their revolutionary spirit, carry forward the fine tradition of hard work and plain living demonstrated in the early period of the farms' establishment, work hard and vigorously, push forward all the work of the farms and contribute to building up China and accomplishing the four modernizations.

This afternoon, Comrade Wang Zhen met with the delegates to the conference and made a speech.

#### Leaves Urumqi for Beijing

OW261144 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1620 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, Standing Committee member of the CCP Central Committee's Military Commission and head of the central inspection group; Zhang Ruiqing, deputy head of the central inspection group and vice minister of finance; (Zhu Quanshun), deputy head of the central inspection group and vice president of the People's Bank of China; and some members of the central inspection group left Urumqi for Beijing by plane on the morning of 24 May.

(Chen Qi), deputy head of the inspection group and vice minister of water conservancy; (Zhang Wenzhi), deputy head and vice minister of state farms and land reclamation; (Cai Jinlie), deputy head and vice minister of the Fifth Ministry of Machine Building; Liu Kun, deputy head and vice minister of forestry; and other members of the inspection group are staying in Xinjiang to continue their inspection and to help in the regional work.

#### MORE BOOKS PUBLISHED FOR MINORITIES IN XINJIANG

OW230758 Beijing XINHUA in English 0746 GMT 23 May 81

[Excerpts] Urumqi, 23 May (XINHUA)--The Xinjiang People's Publishing House printed 1.67 million books in 97 titles by the end of April, mostly in the Uygur, Mongolian, Kazak and other minority languages, according to a spokesman for the publishing house.

Xinjiang, in northwest China, is inhabited by 12 minority nationalities, in addition to Han people.

Among the Chinese classics introduced to Xinjiang readers are "The Dream of the Red Mansions", "The Outlaws of the Marsh", both of which have been translated into Uygur and Kazak languages, and "The Romance of Three Kingdoms," translated into Uygur.

Some foreign novels, such as the "Gadfly" by E.L. Voynich, a British woman writer, "Le Pere Goriot" by Balzac, and "Arabian Nights" have been translated into Uygur or Kazak languages.

Some outstanding classical literary works of minority nationalities in Xinjiang have also been published in Han language editions.

The Xinjiang Publishing House has 119 editors and translators of minority nationality origin, 74 percent of its working staff, as compared with 23 when it was founded in 1951.

EX-KMT GENERAL'S WIDOW PROTESTS TAIWAN ACTIONS

OW251917 Beijing XINHUA in English 1855 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 25 May (XINHUA)--Cao Xiuqing, widow of Du Yuming, a former Kuomintang general who died here recently, today expressed indignation at the Taiwan authorities for barring her children in Taiwan from coming to the mainland to attend their father's funeral.

Cao Xiuqing voiced her protest at the memorial meeting for Du Yuming here this afternoon. She was supported by Zheng Dongguo and other ex-Kuomintang generals who also expressed their disgust at Taiwan's action.

As early as May 10, Cao Xiuqing, Zheng Dongguo and several others sent three telegrams to Chiang Ching-kuo, Huang Ta-yun, Huang Chieh and other officials, asking the Taiwan authorities to allow Du Yuming's children in Taiwan to come for the funeral. In order to give the Taiwan authorities enough time to consider, the memorial meeting was postponed several times.

In her telegram to Chiang Ching-kuo, Cao Xiuqing asked him to let her children return to fulfill their filial piety. "They will return to Taiwan as soon as the funeral service is over," she said. "I sincerely ask you to give them facilities."

Zheng Dongguo, Huang Wei, Li Qizhong and Hou Jingru made the same request in their telegram to Huang Chieh and other officials.

Du Yuming's eldest daughter, Du Zhili, flew to Beijing from the United States before he died and his son-in-law, Cheng Ning Yang, followed her a few days later.

Du Yuming's widow Cao Xiuqing, the telegram said, was expecting her children in Taiwan to come to Beijing for the funeral. The telegram asked the receivers to get permission from Chiang Ching-kuo for Du Yuming's children to come for the memorial service.

Ex-KMT Generals Interviewed

OW271854 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 27 May 81

["Ex-KMT Generals Denounce Taiwanese Authorities for Barring Du Yuming's Children From Attending Funeral"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 27 May (XINHUA)--Zheng Dongguo and Hou Jingru, former Kuomintang generals, denounced, in separate interviews with XINHUA, the Taiwanese authorities for barring Du Yuming's children in Taiwan from coming to the mainland to attend their father's funeral as an unreasonable act against Chinese tradition.

Du Yuming was a former KMT general.

Zheng Dongguo said, "The funeral service was so ceremonious that we the schoolmates of the Whampoa Military Academy in Beijing and Du Yuming's family and friends were deeply moved."

The only three family members and relatives attending Du Yuming's funeral were his wife, Cao Xiuqing, his eldest daughter, Du Zhili, and his son-in-law Chen Ning Yang. His four other children, Zheng Dongguo said, failed to come to the mainland to pay their last respects to their father's remains and attend his funeral service because of obstruction by the Taiwanese authorities. "It is very sorry indeed," the ex-KMT general said.

He recalled that when Du Yuming was critically ill, Du Zhili, on her way to Beijing from the United States, asked her relatives in Hong Kong to inform by telegram her two brothers and two sisters in Taiwan of the news. On May 10, Zheng Dongguo said, Du Yuming's widow Cao Xiuqing sent two telegrams to Chiang Ching-kuo and other officials, asking the Taiwanese authorities to allow Du Yuming's children in Taiwan to come for the funeral. He and others also sent a telegram to Taiwanese officials, making the same request.

"The funeral is over," Zheng Dongguo said, "but no one has come from Taiwan and no return telegram has been received. It is utterly unreasonable and unnatural.

"We can't understand why Chiang Ching-kuo, while claiming to have 'filial piety,' obstructed others from doing so," Zheng Dongguo said.

Hou Jingru said, "The Taiwanese authorities are indeed unreasonable to disregard the Chinese people's basic sentiments." He said that Du Yuming's eldest daughter and son-in-law, who live in a foreign country far away, succeeded in coming here for the funeral in time, and that in contrast, his other children living in Taiwan, separated by a strip of water from the mainland, failed to come because of the Taiwanese authorities' obstruction.

"This only shows the weakness of the Taiwanese authorities," he said.

#### CHINA PEASANTS, WORKERS DEMOCRATIC PARTY MEETS

OW270915 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0400 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] The opening ceremony of a meeting held by the China Peasants and Workers Democratic Party to exchange experiences in serving the four modernizations was held at the Beijing CPPCC committee hall on 24 May. Attending the ceremony were Ji Fang, chairman, and Yan Jimin and Xu Binru, vice chairmen, of the Central Committee of the China Peasants and Workers Democratic Party; Lu Jiaxi, member of the Standing Committee of the China Peasants and Workers Democratic Party Central Committee and newly appointed president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; and leading members of departments concerned as well as representatives of the medical, cultural, educational, scientific and technological circles, totaling over 300 people.

In his opening speech, Xu Binru said: The current meeting is a gathering of the most talented people serving the four modernizations and is the first of its kind held since the founding of new China. He said: Attending this meeting are 190 physicians, specialists, professors, engineers and nursing specialists from the medical, health, scientific, technical, cultural and educational fields. They have displayed the spirit of doing solid work like the masters of their country and have achieved fairly prominent success in the four modernizations.

Lu Jiaxi also addressed the meeting. He stressed that members of the party must work as if they are masters of their country and make still greater contributions for the realization of the four modernizations and for the early return of Taiwan to the motherland.

Following their speeches, those attending the meeting began to exchange their experiences.

The meeting will last 10 days.



WEN WEI PO EDITORIAL ON U.S. STAND ON TAIWAN ISSUE

HK270906 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 27 May 81 p 2

[Editorial: What Do Reagan and Congress Intend To Do?"]

[Text] The Asia and Pacific group of the U.S. House of Representatives is holding a hearing on the other side of the Pacific. Some of the congressmen are gesticulating and recklessly discussing the problem of Taiwan which belongs to China's domestic affairs. At the hearing, "The Center for Strategic Research of Georgetown University," which is one of Reagan's brain trusts, made a special research report on the subject of Taiwan. All of a sudden, the problem of Taiwan has become a favorite topic in high-level U.S. circles. If these discussions are along the lines of the principles laid down for the establishment of Sino-U.S. relations, they should give no cause for criticism. The problem is, they are outdoing each other in ignoring the government-signed diplomatic document, peremptorily intervening in China's domestic affairs and creating the political conspiracy of "two Chinas." This is something we have to repudiate.

Actually, the Sino-U.S. joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations solemnly stipulates: "The United States of America recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China. Within this context, the people of the United States will maintain cultural, commercial, and other unofficial relations with the people of Taiwan." This is in black and white and brooks no tampering. If the United States wants to draw up a so-called "Taiwan Relations Act," it can only be "within this context." It can only establish "unofficial relations," because the "communique" has already stipulated the standards of relations between the two countries, and because the "communique" was signed beforehand and the "Taiwan Relations Act" was drawn up afterward. What reason is there for international relations to follow the domestic law of a certain country? What reason is there for continuing to recognize the "communique" and also openly contravening the "communique?" Taiwan-U.S. relations have exceeded the "context" and "relations" stipulated by the "communique." They are out of keeping with both reason and law, and the Chinese people will absolutely not stand for it.

At the hearing, some of the congressmen kept on referring to the "Republic of China" and completely ignored the fact that the "communique" has already consigned this political mummy to the graveyard of history. The various plans they conceived for Taiwan were in essence the replica of imperialist hegemonic politics.

"Supplying arms" to Taiwan and maintaining the "military safety" of Taiwan "at a satisfying level" was one of the options proposed by some of the congressmen. These people have a very poor memory. Thirty years ago, was not the United States the principal supplier of arms to the Chiang dynasty? Did not the 8 million strong U.S.-equipped Chiang army suffer a crushing defeat and have to flee from the mainland? Moreover, conditions are different today. Suppose the United States continues to intervene in the domestic affairs of China and China decides to liberate Taiwan by force and unify the motherland. Could the U.S. equipment enable the Taiwan authorities to gain a respite?

Make Taiwan a U.S. "protectorate"--this was another option proposed by some of the congressmen. This easily made people think of the colonial history of imperialism. Britain in India, Japan in Korea and France in Madagascar made those countries their protectorates. So-called "protection" was in fact annexation. However, times have changed. The protectorates have already thrown off the shackles of the overlords. To make Taiwan a protectorate at this time is simply trying to turn back the clock. The people of Taiwan will not allow it, and what is more, the Chinese Government will also not allow it.

"Set up a formal organization with continuity at a higher government level" with Taiwan--this was another option proposed by some of the congressmen. Actually, this is what the Reagan administration has been trying to do all along. For example, the granting of diplomatic privileges and immunity to civilian organizations of both sides and the invitation of Chiang Yen-shih to the inaugural ceremony in Washington were aimed at creating "two Chinas." However, this will greatly isolate the United States in the Far East and upset U.S. diplomatic strategy in the Asia-Pacific area.

Actually, as for the effect the congressmen's proposals for Taiwan will have on the Reagan administration we can only wait and see. What we must point out here is that the foreshadowing of these plans could be found in the statement made by Reagan in Los Angeles on 25 August last year. So instead of saying that the congressmen will influence Reagan, it would be better to say that Reagan has encouraged the making of such fallacies to sound out public opinion on a change of policy toward Taiwan.

In this anti-China clamor, an English language magazine in Hong Kong actually used the words "Republic of China" and "your country" in an interview with Chiang Ching-kuo and became either intentionally or unintentionally involved in the political vortex of creating "two Chinas." This is a new trend that merits attention. What is this kind of report trying to accomplish? Is it possible that we should keep quiet about this?

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